

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

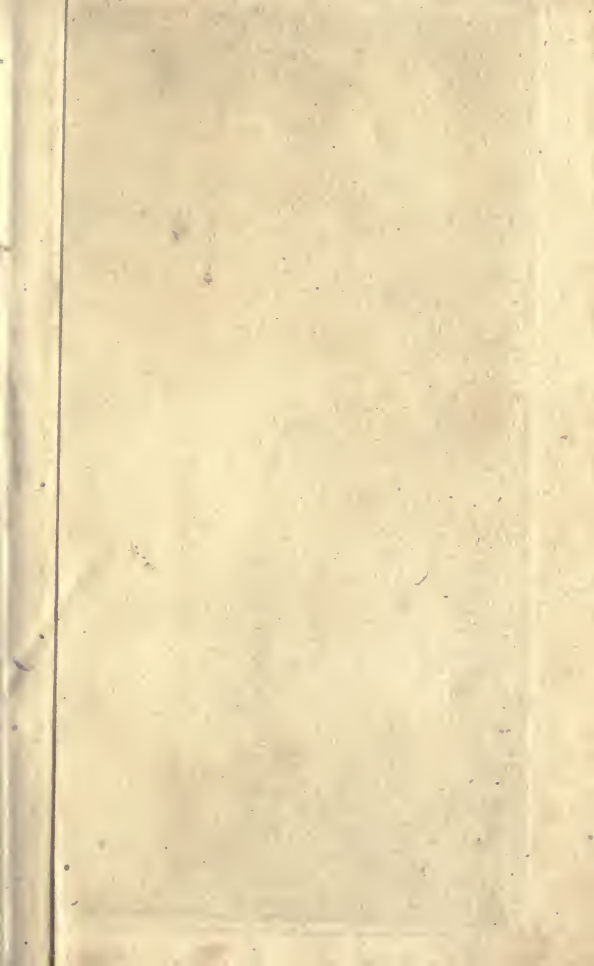


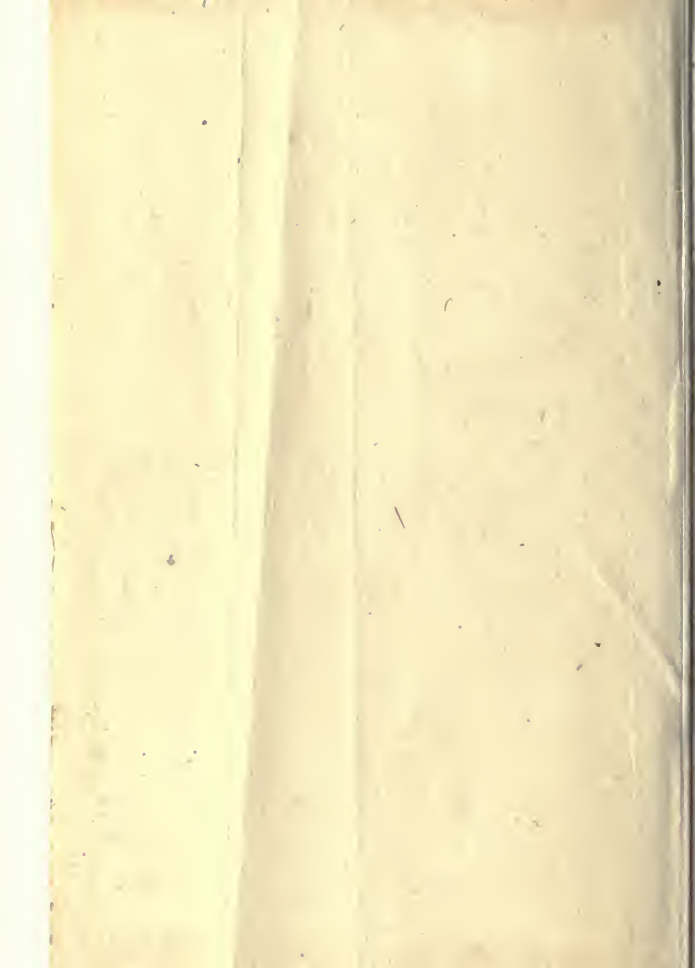
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J. J. Walker Sc.

A
GRAMMAR
ILLUSTRATING
THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE
OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE;
FOR THE
USE OF YOUNG PERSONS
Intended for Business.

By THOMAS MORTIMER, Esq.
Author of Every Man his own Broker, the Dictionary of Commerce,
Lectures on Commerce, Politics, and Finances, &c. &c.

LONDON:
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PREFACE.

IN a few years it will excite great surprize in every reader, to learn, that until the publication of the present work, there did not exist a single book in the English language, which treated of the Elements of Commerce, for the use of young persons designed for Trade.

Hitherto, boys intended for every kind of employment, have received, without variation or discrimination, the same course of education. They have been limited in their pursuits, either to the arts of reading, writing, and arithmetic, or to the study of the dead languages. The latter, and the more favourite system, had its origin in the monkish ages, when our law, physio, divinity, and literature, were wholly Latin. This language contributed, no doubt, to

the gradual developement of science in Europe ; but the studies of a monkish age, sanctioned at the time both by custom and necessity, ought not to be continued after their usage and utility have ceased. It is absolutely ridiculous to whip dead languages into boys for seven years together, whose business it must be, through life, to forget them, and who, in consequence of the glaring inutility of such learning, become disgusted with literary pursuits, and with books in general.

Happily, however, this stultifying system is beginning to give way to another more rational, and the time which was formerly devoted to the attainment of Latin and Greek, is now appropriated to the liberal and useful sciences. A mere English education, therefore, which formerly meant nothing beyond reading, writing, and accounts, by being extended to objects which unite elegance with utility, is found

to send into the world young persons better qualified for its business, and possessed of a greater variety of attainments for profit, use, and amusement. The Latin and Greek foundation-schools, which were well enough conceived in the semi-barbarous age of Edward VI., begin, in consequence, to be deserted, and they are every where mouldering into ruins, like the monasteries from which they sprung, and whose gloomy system they strongly resemble.

We are greatly indebted to Bishop Lowth, for placing our own language on a footing which renders it practicable to attain a critical knowledge of it, without the intervention of Latin or Greek; and this, perhaps, was a principal step towards the change in the system of education, which has been gaining ground for the last twenty years. All that was wanted, was the introduction of other subjects which would fill up the period of education, previously devoted to

the dead languages, which would keep the mind fully and usefully employed, and store it with knowledge of real importance and utility.

Hence it is, that we have recently had Grammars of GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, ENGLISH LAW, GEOMETRY, BOTANY, AGRICULTURE, and finally, this of COMMERCE.

These subjects, united in a course of education, to a critical knowledge of our own language, and of the works of its best authors, with the acquirement of the living languages of France, Italy, Spain, or Germany, a familiar acquaintance with arithmetic and the principles of book-keeping, and perhaps also some practice in the art of drawing, are considered as more than a counterpoise for seven years drudgery, passed in learning Latin and Greek.

The author considers the change as a subject on which the present age deserves

to be congratulated, and he is convinced that nothing will be lost by it, either in refinement or in liberal sentiments.

Our language and literature will be likely, in consequence, to attain an independent character, and to become themselves the classics and the standards of future ages. Hitherto we have written and thought in a slavish dependence on the models afforded by Greece and Rome; but having passed through a pupilage of three centuries, it seems to be high time that we set up for ourselves, assert the worthiness of our own language, the originality of our own conceptions, and the maturity of our national character.

Let a commercial or English education be ornamental as well as useful: let it extend to the liberal sciences just enumerated, and to the study of the best English authors; let, in fine, about half the time be devoted to these objects, which has hitherto been de-

voted to dead and useless languages, and the student cannot fail to be a wiser, and more useful member of British society, as well as a more enlightened citizen of the world.

In regard to the use of this work in schools, it may be considered as an indispensable companion in the study of arithmetic and book-keeping, and as essential to every youth intended for trade. All the leading definitions, facts, maxims, &c. should leisurely be committed to memory, and, at the same time, one of the questions, at the end, should every day be fully answered in writing.

By constant exercise of this kind, and by a sedulous attention to every part of the book, a young person will anticipate at school half the business of an apprenticeship.

September 21st, 1809.

*Books for the Use of Commercial Schools,
forming a Series for young Persons in-
tended for Trade.*

1. A COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, OR UNIVERSAL COUNTING-HOUSE COMPANION, forming a Library of Knowledge on all Subjects of Trade, Manufactures, and Commerce, by THOMAS MORTIMER, Esq. price 1l. 1s. in boards.

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THE
COMMERCIAL GRAMMAR.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

1. **COMMERCE**, or Trade, in its general sense, is the barter, sale, or purchase of commodities.

2. In a peculiar sense, Commerce applies to transactions between the people of different nations, and Trade applies to the intercourse between the inhabitants of the same country.

3. Foreign commerce is carried on by means of ships, and the persons engaged in it are called merchants and mariners.

4. Domestic, or Inland Trade, is carried on by means of canals, coasting vessels, and waggons, by wholesale dealers, and retailers.

5. The Phœnicians, Egyptians, and Carthaginians, were the first, the ablest, and the most adventurous traders of antiquity.

6. The Italians, the Dutch, and the English, have been the greatest commercial nations

tions of modern times ; but the trade of the English is now far greater than that of all the rest of the world put together.

7. Great Britain and Ireland own at present nearly 12,000 merchant-vessels, the burthen of which is about 1,500,000 tons.

8. Great Britain and Ireland likewise employ annually upwards of 4,000 foreign vessels.

9. All the other trading-vessels in the world do not equal in number those which belong to Great Britain and her dependencies.

PRODUCTIONS, &c. OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES CONSIDERED, WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

10. England, produces and EXPORTS wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. besides pease, beans, and various other kinds of pulse.

11. The fruits produced in England are apples, pears, plums, apricots, peaches, nectarines, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, &c.

12. England likewise produces hops, potatoes, oak, beech, pine, poplar, elm, ash, fir, and other species of wood.

13. The liquors made in England are porter, ale, cyder, perry, spirits distilled from malt,

malt, sugar, of molasses; and wines made from currants, gooseberries, &c.

14 The chief manufactures of England are woollen cloths, baizes, kerseymères, blankets, flannel, stockings, muslins, calicoes, fustians, silks of every kind, linen, china, pottery, hardware, cutlery, paper, toys, trinkets, leather, glass, &c.

15. The metals of England are silver, iron, lead, copper, &c.; the mixed metals pewter, brass, and steel. The minerals, coals, stone, marble, lime, chalk, potter's clay, &c.

16 The principal provisions of England are, beef, pork, bacon, hams, butter, cheese, lard, fish, &c. &c.

17. English animals produce wool, horse-hair, hides, horn, and sundry other articles, highly useful in manufactures.

18. *Ireland* furnishes vegetables, and other natural productions nearly the same as England, but it affords almost ten times as much flax as England, and annually distils and exports vast quantities of a malt-spirit, called whiskey.

19. Linen is the chief manufacture of Ireland, but there are likewise various other manufactures, similar to the English, throughout the kingdom.

20. Ireland abounds in metals and minerals. There is a gold mine in the county of

Wicklow, and iron, tin, &c. have been found in many parts of the country, though these metals are not worked.

21. The chief branch of Irish commerce, is the export of salted provisions. Beef and pork are annually sent, in immense quantities, to the West Indies and other parts of the world, as are butter, tallow, &c.

22. *Scotland* furnishes black cattle, sheep, horses, oatmeal, cheese, kelp, and hair, and manufactures muslin, linen, cambricks, silk-handkerchiefs, stockings, thread, carpets, whiskey, besides plaid, and coarse linen goods.

23. *England, Ireland, and Scotland*, IMPORT the merchantable commodities of every other part of the world ; such as the sugar and rum of the West Indies ; the calicoes, drugs, &c. of the East Indies ; the wood, cotton-wool, &c. of America ; the tallow, hemp, &c. of Russia, &c. &c.

24. *The Low Countries, or Netherlands*, now incorporated with France, EXPORTS verdigris, linen, laces thread, tapestry, damasks, rags, ribbons, and wax.

25. *Holland* EXPORTS grain, quicksilver, vermilion, juniper-berries, lead, madder, toys, staves, planks, colours, geneva, linen, threads, ribbons, and laces.

26. *The Low Countries and Holland* IMPORT the

the chief articles of English manufacture, provisions, East and West India produce, wines and spirituous liquors of France, Spain, Portugal, &c. and the wood, tallow, metals, and other commodities of the North of Europe, &c. &c.

27. *Germany* EXPORTS grain, shot, madder, timber, alum, wrought-iron, pewter-vessels, steel, staves, oak-planks, pasteboard, enamel, toys, ashes, hides, leather, linens, hempen cloths, rags, and sausages.

28. *Denmark and Norway* EXPORT iron, timber of all kinds, grain, and cod-fish.

29. *The Eastern Side of the Baltic* AFFORDS timber for ship-building and carpenter's use in general, corn, rich furs, flax-seed, feathers, planks, masts, yards, beams, pitch, tar, turpentine, tallow, potash, wax, honey, starch, &c.

30. *Dantzic* EXPORTS potash, hemp, flax, timber, and grain; *Lubeck* and *Konigsberg* nearly the same species of merchandize as the eastern ports.

31. *Germany, Denmark, Norway, and the Countries seated upon the Baltic,* IMPORT cloths, hardware, with small assorted quantities of most part of our manufactures, East and West India goods, the wines, fruit, &c. of Spain, France, and Italy, and some gold dust and ivory from the African coasts.

32. *Russia* EXPORTS iron, hemp, flax, tow, furs, hog's bristles, flax-seed, raw hides, rhubarb, ticking, sheeting, coarse linen, rushes, sail-cloth, tallow, deals, isinglass, leather, glass beads, and wax.

33. *Russia* IMPORTS coarse woollen-cloth, cotton, hardware, tin, lead, tobacco, East and West India produce, mathematical and optical instruments, strong beer, toys, trinkets, watches, wine, spirituous liquors, and fruit.

34. *France* EXPORTS wine, brandy, lace, cambrick, lawn, silks, embroidered velvets, and various other articles of dress, besides watches, toys, and trinkets.

35. *France* IMPORTS East and West India goods, especially coffee; the best manufactured goods of Great Britain, Irish provisions, Rhenish wines, Levant, or Turkish commodities, the merchandize of Italy, and the merchantable commodities of the northern parts of Europe.

36. *Spain* EXPORTS almonds, nuts, lemons, oranges, limes, wool, saffron, raisins, cork, wines, brandy, oil, druggets, sulphur, manna, lawns, juniper-berries, anchovies, lamb-skins, silk, cotton thread, and glass beads.

37. *Spain* IMPORTS the merchandize of South America, broad-cloth, coarse linens, cottons, salt, fish, tin, lead, hardware, and East and West India goods.

38. *Portugal*

38. *Portugal* EXPORTS lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, cork, port-wine and brandy.

39. *Portugal* IMPORTS East and West India goods, South American commodities, woollen cloths, baizes, linens, cottons, cutlery, hardware, toys, trinkets, leather, lead, salt-fish, and Irish provisions.

40. *Italy* EXPORTS coral, sheep-skins, fruits, olives, anchovies, dye-stuffs, aniseed, drugs, gum, sulphur, raw-silk, spun and wrought silk, straw and chip hats, glass beads, wine, rags, oil, soap, cream of tartar, juniper-berries, marble, a variety of works in glass, and preserved fruits and flowers.

41. *Italy* IMPORTS broad-cloth, linen, cotton, leather, tin, lead, hardware, cutlery, salt-fish, East and West India goods, Turkish commodities, especially coffee, and French wines and brandy.

42. *Hungary* EXPORTS the wine called to-kay, grain, wood, tobacco, saffron, medicinal herbs, gold, silver, copper, lead, salt, wool, leather, tallow, honey, and wax.

43. *Hungary* IMPORTS nearly the same species of goods as Italy.

44. *Turkey and Arabia* EXPORT An-gora goat's and camel's hair, coffee of the finest quality, gums, wax, morocco-skins, shagreen, sponge, mastich, saffron, galba-num, galls, ashes, box, aniseed, carpets, silk,

silk, soap, amber, musk, diamonds, rubies, and pearls.

45. *Turkey and Arabia* IMPORT cloth, linen, cottons, paper, cochineal, verdigris, indigo, and different species of dye-stuffs, sugar, cutlery, hardware, tin, lead, iron, dollars, wines, spirits, and provisions.

46. *The East Indies, China, and Persia*, grow and EXPORT tea, raw-silk, sugar, cotton, indigo, carmenia wool, cinnabar, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, and other spices, opium, rhubarb, senna, aloes, benjamin, China-root, coffee, galls, ginger, gum-arabic, hemp, flax, red-wood, rice, sapan-wood, and sago, &c.

47. They furnish also diamonds and precious stones, elephant's teeth, quicksilver, tortoise-shells, pearls, salt-petre, camphor, borax, myrrh, shell lac, turmeric, &c.

48. Those countries also manufacture silk-stuffs, muslins, calicoes, nankeens, china-ware, &c. &c.

49. *The East Indies, China, and Persia*, IMPORT woollen-cloth, stationary, books, hardware, cutlery, works of taste, great quantities of bullion, lead, clocks, watches, wines, spirits, &c.

50. - *North America* EXPORTS masts, yards, staves, timber, iron, lumber, provisions, salted beef, pork, butter, cheese, tallow, grain, flour,

flour, fish, copper-ore, flax-seed, cotton-wool, tobacco, tar, pitch, ashes, rice, indigo, essence of spruce, and the finest furs.

51. *North America* IMPORTS woollens, linen, silk, East and West India goods, hats, tools, military stores, hardware, copper, leather, shoes, gloves, saddlery, paper, stationery, books, china-ware, tea, spices, colours, drugs, wines, spirits, &c.

52. *South America* EXPORTS wool, hides, various sorts of skins, cochineal, indigo, cotton, silver, pearls, emeralds, bezoar-stones, amethysts, and other precious stones, logwood, oil, quinquina, cayenne-pepper, gum lac, cacao, sugar, salt, pimento, ambergris, sweetmeats, ginger, balsam-capivi, Brazil wood, braziletto, gold, tobacco, fustic, ipecacuanha, and medicinal drugs of various kinds.

53. *South America* IMPORTS woollens, linen, laces, silk, hats, copper, tin, iron, and lead, wine, vinegar, brandy, &c.

54. *The West Indies* EXPORT sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, pickles of various kinds, ginger, shaddocks, indigo, drugs, mahogany, and other sorts of wood, with a very great variety of preserved fruits.

55. *The West Indies* IMPORT all sorts of English manufactures, cloth, woollens, linen, cotton, hardware, porter, beef, pork, butter, hams,

hams, bacon, machinery for the sugar-works, staves, shingles, lumber, punch-ions, hogs-heads, wine, and East India commodities.

56. *Africa* EXPORTS elephant's teeth, rice, civet, ambergris, gold-dust, jasper stones, leopard-skins, honey, copper, and some other metals and minerals.

57. *Africa* IMPORTS cloths, muslins, Indian goods, turnery, hardware, toys, bugles, spirits, wine, copper, fire-arms, flints, gunpowder, shot, porter, provisions, &c.

ENUMERATION

OF THE

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES

OF

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE

IN

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BANKING.

58. AS other traders deal in their particular articles, so do bankers deal in monney, bills of exchange, notes of hand, and other negociable securities.

59. A banker is, or ought to be, a man of property and credit, and it is his business to keep in security the money lodged with him, by his customers, and to answer their drafts on demand.

60. He is useful to the public, if he assists on good security, such as are out of cash, by means of the balances of those who have property in his hands.

or A country banker gains largely by means of the notes which he issues as cash frequently

quently for large amounts, of which he obtains the use at no expence beyond that of stamps and paper.

62 The number of bankers in Great Britain are about five hundred. The Bank of England is the government bank, and pays the interest of the public funds, discounts bills, issues notes, &c. &c.

THE BREWING-TRADE.

63. Brewing is the art of making beer, or ale, by infusing malt in warm water, boiling the wort with hops, and then submitting the liquor to the vinous fermentation.

64. Various sorts of beer are brewed in England, the general denominations for which are, ale, porter, and table beer.

65. Table beer is almost entirely consumed in this country; but of the two former kinds, besides the great consumption at home, we export vast quantities to all parts of Europe, to America, the East and West Indies, and to Africa.

66. About 800,000 barrels of porter are annually brewed in London, and perhaps as much more throughout Great Britain.

THE DISTILLERY.

67. Distillation is the art of extracting spirits

spirits from vegetable substances, by means of fire. The materials employed for this purpose are boiled in large coppers, called stills.

68. On the top of the still a metal cover or cap is placed, from which a worm, or vermiculated tube passes.

69. The worm is immersed in a hogshead filled with cold water. The vapour or steam which rises from the boiler passes through the head into the worm, is cooled by means of the water in the hogshead, and the condensed spirit drops from the mouth of the worm, which comes out at one side of the vessel.

70. Spirits are either Foreign or British.

71. Foreign spirits include *arrack*, the produce of rice, imported from the East Indies and America; *brandy*, distilled from wine, grapes, and the husks of grapes, and brought from France, Spain, and Portugal; *rum*, obtained from sugar, and made in the West Indies; and *geneva*, distilled in Holland, from juniper-berries and corn, particularly rye.

72. British spirits include *gin*, and the various species of malt and molasses, or sugar-spirit, made in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The malt-spirit made in Ireland and Scotland, is called *whiskey*.

14 BRICK-MAKING—CABINET-WARE.

BRICK-MAKING.

73. Bricks are masses of clay formed into parallelograms, or oblong squares; these are dried in the air, and burned in kilns to serve the various purposes of building.

74. In this country, the most beautiful white bricks are made at Woolpit, in Suffolk.

75. The manufacture of tiles is connected with the trade of brick making. Tiles are a sort of thin bricks, made use of in paving, and for covering houses. Of these there is a large manufactory at Bagnigge Wells.

76. Dutch clinkers are long narrow bricks of a brimstone colour.—As their name denotes, they are imported from Holland.

CABINET-WARE.

77. Cabinet-ware includes all sorts of works in mahogany and other fine woods, which are formed into various articles of household furniture. This business is carried on to considerable extent at London, Lancaster, and some other cities and towns of Great Britain.

CAMBLETS.

78. Camblet is a stuff made of wool, silk, and sometimes of hair, especially that of goats.

79. The

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING, &c. 15

79. The real oriental camblet is made from the hair of the Angora goat.

80. There are no camblets made in Europe from goat's hair alone. France, Holland, Flanders, and Great Britain, are the chief seats of this manufacture.

CARD-MAKING.

81. The appellation cards, is applied as well to those pieces of painted pasteboard, used in games of chance and skill, as to instruments composed of a piece of wood, stuck over with small pieces of iron wire.

82. These cards are employed in separating the fibres of wool ; or, as it is called, in *carding* wool, cotton, &c.

83. Wool cards are made, in the highest perfection, at Halifax, in Yorkshire.

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING.

84. Clocks and watches are well known instruments, so contrived as to exhibit the progress of time.

85. Very excellent clocks and watches are manufactured at London, especially in the parish of Clerkenwell, and in other parts of England ; as also in France, Germany, and Switzerland.

86. With the exception of the last mentioned

16 COTTON-TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

tioned countries, we export clocks and watches to all parts of the world.

THE COTTON-TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

87. Cotton is a soft downy substance, produced by the cotton-tree, which grows in the East and West Indies, North and South America, Turkey, and Africa.

88. The cotton-tree is extremely small, and produces pods about the size of ordinary apples, which are closely filled with cotton.

89. The manufacture of this article is of great antiquity in India, which has always been noted for producing fine muslins, but it has lately become a most important manufacture in Great Britain.

90. Mills for spinning cotton have been erected in many parts of this kingdom, more especially in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and Nottinghamshire.

91. Sir Richard Arkwright, a country barber, was the inventor of the spinning jennies, or cotton-reels, and by the mere effort of ingenuity, aided by industry, rose from his humble situation to such a state of opulence, that he died worth half a million of money.

92. The cotton manufactures of this kingdom, give employment to one million of persons, of both sexes. The weaving of
cotton

cotton is performed by looms, in large manufactories, or in the private dwellings of the weavers.

93. A pound of raw cotton, worth half-a-crown, when manufactured into fine muslin, is worth five or six guineas.

94. Of the articles manufactured from cotton, the principal are : *Calico*, originally manufactured at Calicut, in India, but which, within the last twenty or thirty years, has been imitated and brought to great perfection in England, though still vast quantities are imported.

95. British calicoes are manufactured at Manchester, Glasgow, and Paisley. The greater part of the British calicoes is sent to the continent of Europe.

96. *Muslin*, a species of fine cloth, loosely woven of the finest cotton-yarn, and is made in India, and at the same towns in Great Britain as calico.

97. *Fustian*, a species of cotton stuff, which appears to be ribbed on one side : Manchester is the principal place for the manufacture of this article.

98. There are also *velvets*, made of cotton, which, in appearance, come very near silken velvets, but are not so durable, *Velverets*,
c. 3. and

and *velveteens*, are inferior kinds of cotton velvets.

THE FISHERIES.

99. The most important fisheries in which this nation is engaged, are the whale, the cod, the herring, and the salmon-fisheries.

100. These constitute a very considerable source of British wealth. The Greenland, the Davis's Streights, and the Southern whale fishery, employ about 7,000 men, and upwards of 230 ships.

101. These are very profitable fisheries, a good whale being valued at £1000, and a full ship, of 300 tons, is estimated, clear of all expences, to be worth at least, £5,000.

102. There are two kinds of salt cod; the one called *green*, or *white*, and the other *dried*, or *cured*, though it is only the same fish, differently prepared.

103. The chief fisheries for *green cod*, are the banks of Newfoundland. The vessels employed are from 100 to 150 tons burthen, and each of these will bring from 30,000 to 35,000 fish. The *dried cod-fishery* is upon the coast of Placentia.

104. The herring-fishery is carried on to a wonderful extent along our coasts, but principally upon that of Norfolk in which the
Dutch,

Dutch, as well as the English, share. There is also a considerable fishery of this sort, off the Shetland and Western Isles.

105. *White herrings* are those which are pickled and barrelled in brine. *Red herrings* are first salted, and afterwards dried by smoke.

106. The pilchard, mackarel, and oyster fisheries, are of considerable importance to the English nation.

107. The chief pilchard-fisheries are along the coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire. Pilchards are mostly salted and barrelled. The principal *salmon fisheries* of Great Britain, are carried on in the rivers Tyne, Trent, Severn, Tweed, Tay, Dee, and Don.

THE MINING-TRADE.

108. A mine is a deep pit under ground; whence various kinds of minerals are dug out; but the term is more particularly applied to those pits or mines which yield metals.

109. Where stones only are procured, the appellation of quarries is universally bestowed.

110. The difference between metals and minerals is, that the former are distinguished from the latter by their weight, malleability, &c.

111. Metals

111. Metals comprise gold, platina, silver, copper, iron, &c.

112. Minerals include coals, alum-rock, chalk, marble, &c.

113. In the class of metals, *gold* holds the first rank. This precious metal is found in many parts of the world, more especially in Africa, the Brazils, Chili, Peru, Prussia, and Hungary. There is no gold mine known to exist in Great Britain, but in Ireland one very productive has been discovered, in the county of Wicklow.

114. Platina is found in South America, and is highly useful to make vessels for chemists.

115. *Silver* is the whitest of perfect metals, and is principally found in South America and Germany. It is harder than gold, to which, however, it is inferior in malleability. Both gold and silver, besides affording a circulating medium as money; are employed in various manufactures, such as watch-making, plating, gilding, and in the formation of various articles, useful and ornamental.

116. Gold or silver, when molten in bars, or mass, is called bullion, and its value is estimated according to the standard value of the sterling coin. Bullion can only be exported with permission of the government, but when this is obtained, it goes duty free.

117. *Copper* is one of the finest metals found
in

in the earth; the principal parts of Great Britain which furnish it, are Cardigan, Chester, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Cumberland, Northumberland, Lancaster, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, York, Warwick, Westmoreland, the isles of Man and Anglesea, and Scotland. Copper is used for various purposes, principally in the manufacture of household utensils.

118. *Iron* is the hardest and most durable of metals; it is naturally of a livid, whitish grey colour. Iron ore is found in various parts of Britain, and in great abundance in America, and the northern parts of Europe. The Swedish iron is esteemed the best in the known world.

119. *Lead* is a metal of a dull white, inclining to a blue colour, and is the heaviest of metallic bodies. It is found in many parts of England and Wales.

120. *Tin* is an imperfect white metal, found in abundance in Cornwall.

121. The minerals of England are coal, flint, crystal, alum-stone, chalk, free-stone, fire-stone, marble, slate, lapis calaminaris, ochre, and pipe-clay.

122. Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and topazes, are likewise minerals. They are mostly found in the East Indies, in South America,

rica, and, in very small quantities, in the north of Europe.

123. Coal is the most useful of mineral productions. It is found in abundance in the northern parts of England, in Scotland, and in Wales.

124. The chief part of the coals consumed at London, are brought from Newcastle, in Northumberland, where upwards of 4,000 persons are employed in the coal-trade.

125. Above 60,000 chaldrons of coals* are annually exported from Newcastle, and nearly twice as many chaldrons from other ports of Great Britain.

126. The vessels employed in the coal-trade are called colliers, and the pits whence the coals are dug, are denominated collieries.

127. Collieries may be worked by any person who happens to possess such valuable property ; but the working of copper, tin, and lead mines, is, for the most part, vested in the hands of companies, who have the exclusive privilege of carrying on these branches of trade.

THE FUR-TRADE.

128. The denomination *fur* extends to the wool or hair of animals, used in the manufacture of hats, muffs, trimmings for caps and clothes, &c. &c.

* A chaldron of coals, Newcastle measure, is nearly double the London chaldron.

129. The

129. The beasts which yield the most valuable furs are, the bear, the beaver, the ermine, the sable, the hare, and the rabbit.

130. The bear inhabits the northern parts of Europe and America. The skin of this animal is of three kinds; namely, brown, black, and white: of these the last is held in the highest estimation.

131. The beaver is a quadruped, likewise inhabiting the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

132. A distinction is made in commerce between fresh, dry, and fat beaver-skins. The first of these are obtained from animals which are caught in the winter, the second sort from those taken in the summer, and is only used in the manufacture of hats; and the third sort, are such as have been worn for some time on the bodies of the American Indians, from which it is also called *old coat*. A full grown beaver yields about twenty-four ounces of fine hair.

133. A society, called the Hudson's Bay company, engross the beaver trade.

134. Ermine and sable-skins are brought from the same countries as beaver-skins, which, though esteemed more valuable, do not give rise to so important a trade as the latter.

135. Hare's and rabbit's wool are very plentiful in England, and are imported in abundance.

abundance also from Ireland. The white rabbit-skins are in higher estimation than any others, because they are either capable of being dyed any colour with the utmost facility, or kept their natural colour.

GAUZE.

136. Gauze is a thin transparent stuff, sometimes woven of silk, and sometimes only of thread.

137. Formerly, gauzes were made only in France and Holland, but, at present, there are large manufactures of that article at Paisley in Scotland, and in other parts of Great Britain.

GLASS—TRADE.

138. Glass is a solid, transparent, brittle substance, produced by melting together sand, flint, and alkaline salts.

139. Glass may be divided into *round-glass*, such as phials, bottles, drinking-glasses, &c. *Window or table glass*, and *plate-glass*.

140. There are different species of window-glass, the principal of which are crown-glass, which is the best, and Newcastle glass, or that in common use.

141. Plate glass is so called from its being cast in plates or large sheets. This is almost exclusively employed for looking-glasses, and for the windows of carriages.

GUNPOWDER.

142. This destructive composition is formed of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.

143. Great quantities of this article are made in different parts of England. The most esteemed sorts are those manufactured at Dartford, in Kent; at Waltham Abbey, in Essex; and at Battle, in Sussex.

GUN-FOUNDRY.

144. Guns consist of cannon or great guns, more properly denominated *ordnance*; and small arms, such as firelocks, muskets, musketoons, carabines, blunderbusses, fowling-pieces, &c.

145. Great guns are made either of brass or of iron. The barrels of small arms are composed of the same materials, but more commonly (with the exception of blunderbusses) of iron.

146. Cannons are cast principally at Woolwich, Sheffield, and at Birmingham. In the latter towns, every other species of fire-arms are made.

THE HARDWARE-MANUFACTURE.

147. The appellation *hardware*, is applied generally to most kinds of goods manufactured

tured from iron, brass, and other strong metals ; such as knives, forks, cocks, keys, pots, kettles, bolts, &c.

148. Birmingham and Sheffield are the principal seats of this manufacture, and the business done in those places, in time of peace, is very considerable.

149. In Birmingham, about 60,000 persons, of both sexes, are employed in the hardware manufactures. In the neighbourhood of this town, are the famous Soho works, belonging to Messrs. Bolton and Watts, forming one of the most extensive manufactures in the kingdom, as well for the number of hands it employs, as for the variety of articles it produces.

150. In Sheffield, upwards of 9,000 persons, of both sexes, are employed in the hardware-line.

151. Both Birmingham and Sheffield have communication with the chief sea-ports of the kingdom, through the medium of canals, whereby goods, destined for foreign parts, are forwarded, at about one-third of the expence of land-carriage.

THE HAT-TRADE.

152. Hats are composed either of wool, straw, chip, silk, or feathers.

153. The most valuable and esteemed hats;
both

both for men and women, are those made from beaver and wool.

154. The best beaver hats are called *castors*, from castor a name of the beaver. These are made in the greatest perfection at London.

155. Plated hats are such as are only slightly beavered over, the body of the hat being composed of coarse wool, into which the beaver surface is lightly worked. These hats are principally made at Manchester and Stockport, and in the vicinity of these towns.

156. Felt hats are the coarsest kind, made from wool; and are principally manufactured at Newcastle, in Staffordshire.

157. Beaver and plated hats are exported to all parts of Europe, to North and South America, and to the East Indies.

158. Straw and chip hats of very fair quality are made in England; but the finest hats of these kinds are imported from Leghorn in Italy.

159. Two or three houses at London have obtained patents for the manufacture of silk hats; which are in very good repute on the continent. The bodies of these hats are composed of pieces of cane, cemented together with glue, and covered with silk.

BASKET-MAKING.

160. Basket-making is an ingenious and useful employment, of which there are various descriptions. Baskets are composed of twigs, rushes, or straw, interwoven, and are shaped either according to the fancy of the maker, or in conformity to the uses for which they are intended.

161. Some basket-makers confine themselves to the manufacture of baskets of green willow, for general purposes, whilst others make a finer sort, of twigs which are stripped, split, shaved, or dyed.

162. Wine merchants, those in the retail line especially, use deep baskets, made of willow-branches, for sending out bottled-wine. These are usually denominated hampers.

163. Great numbers of women and girls are constantly employed in making ladies' work-baskets, of straw and chip.

PIN AND NEEDLE MANUFACTURES.

164. Pins are small instruments made of brass-wire, and are principally used by females, in adjusting their dress.

165. Needles are pieces of steel, rounded and highly polished : they are pointed at one end

end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, and are used in sewing.

166. The sizes of pins are distinguished by numbers; the smaller are called, No. 3, 4, 5, to 14, whence they go by *twos*, viz. 16, 18, &c. Besides the white pins, there are black ones, made to be used in mourning, from No. 4, to No. 10.

167. The sizes of needles are, from No. 1, the largest, to No. 25, the smallest.

JAPANNING.

168. Japanned-ware consists of tea-trays, bread baskets, clock-dials, plate-warmers, candlesticks, and a great variety of goods, made either of iron, copper, or papier maché, and varnished over with several coats of lacker.

169. The trays, &c. the bodies of which are made of iron, are called *iron-trays*, &c.

170. Papier maché is a substance composed of the cuttings of white or brown paper, boiled in water, and beaten to a paste in a mortar; after which it is boiled with a solution of gum arabic, or size, to communicate sufficient tenacity to it.

171. Trays, &c. made of papier maché, are called *paper-trays*. These are far super-

rior to the iron-trays; first, because they are lighter and more elegant than the latter, and secondly, because they are more durable, their varnish, or surface, not being broken or impaired by contact with hot liquors.

172. Birmingham is the chief seat of this manufacture. Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, is also noted for the manufacture of a beautiful species of japanned-ware, to which it gives name. Our japanned-ware is exported to all parts of the world, some parts of Asia excepted.

GILT AND PLATED-WARE.

173. Copper and other metals are gilt and plated either with thin leaves of gold or silver, or are washed over with a solution of the latter metals, in such a manner as to have the appearance of solid gold and silver.

174. There are many articles of household furniture, such as candlesticks, bread-baskets, spoons, &c. plated and gilt, as are also watch-chains, watch-cases, spurs, buckles, &c. If, however, the edges be not strongly covered with the gold or silver, the coarse metal of which the articles are formed, will, in a very short time, appear through the gilding, or plating.

175. Of late years, plated-ware has been rendered extremely durable, in consequence of
of

of the edges of the articles being formed of solid silver.

176. Birmingham and Sheffield are the chief seats of these branches of industry.

THE LINEN-TRADE.

177 Linen is a texture made of hemp, or flax.

178. After the filaments of the hemp and flax have been properly dressed and combed, they are spun into yarn, by the hand, or machines; the yarn is then conveyed to the loom, where it is woven into cloth, which is afterwards bleached

179. The chief articles of the linen manufacture are, linen, properly so called, of which shirts, sheets, napkins, and the like, are made; as likewise cambrick, lawn, and damask

180. *Cambrick* is a species of very fine white linen, and derives its name from Cambray, in the Netherlands, where it was first manufactured

181. *Lawn* is a fine open-worked species of cambrick, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

182. *Damask* is a very fine kind of linen, into which different sorts of figures, &c. are woven. It is chiefly used for table cloths.

183. Germany

183. Germany and Ireland are noted for producing the finest linens in Europe. This is the staple article of Irish commerce and manufacture, and immense quantities of it are annually exported to most parts of the world.

LACE-MAKING.

184. Lace is a loose, open texture, composed of many threads of gold, silver, silk, flax, or cotton.

185. Lace is either worked on a cushion with spindles, or in a loom, according to the patterns designed.

186. Thread, or flaxen lace, is of various kinds, named either from the place where it is manufactured, or from the particular method of working it. Such as *point*, *Brussels*, or *Flanders lace*, made in the Netherlands; and *bone lace*, manufactured with bobbins, made of *bones*, principally in Buckinghamshire. *Blond lace* is that which is composed of silk only.

187. Till within a few years, nearly the whole of the fine laces, used in this country, were brought hither clandestinely from France; but, at present, the Buckinghamshire laces are held in almost as much estimation as the French.

188. The great difference between French
and

and English laces is, that the former are, or at least are thought to be, superior in durability to the latter. This quality in the French laces, is attributed to the mode in which the makers knot or tie the stitches, and in the strength of the thread.

SAIL-CLOTH, OR CANVAS.

189. Sail cloth is a strong texture, made of hemp, for the purpose of supplying ships with sails.

190. Large quantities are annually made in Great Britain, but we import a vast deal of this article from North America, Russia, and the ports on the Baltic.

191. The sail-cloth made in this country is subject to take the mildew from having too much starch, and is therefore inferior to that of North America, which is not liable to this injury.

ROPE-MAKING.

192. A rope is hemp, hair, &c. spun into a thick yarn, and then several strings of this yarn twisted together, by means of a wheel.

193. When made small, the article thus composed, is called a cord, and when thick a cable.

194. All the different kinds of rope-manufacture, from a fishing-line, or whip-cord, to a cable of a first rate ship, go by the general name of *cordage*.

195. White

195. White cordage is that which comes from the spinner, without being otherwise prepared for use; tarred is that which is smeared with pitch or tar, in order to render it impervious to the water. White cordage, when new, is stronger than tarred, but it is not so lasting.

196. The largest rope-yards in England, are those at Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, and Portsmouth, which belong to the Royal Navy. Some of the cables, made in these yards, are forty-two inches in diameter.

SHIP-BUILDING.

197. Ship is a general name for all large vessels, particularly those equipped with three masts and a bowsprit.

198. Ships, in general, are either employed for war, or for the purpose of conveying merchandize.

199. The chief parts of a ship are as follow:

OBSERVATIONS.

The hulk, or hull, which is the body of the vessel, or that part which floats upon the water, contains the *cabin*, or master's and passengers' room, the *steerage*, or sailors' habitation, and the *hold*, in which the merchandize, or ballast, is deposited.

The *keel*, or the sharp piece of timber passes under the body of the ship from end to end.

The

The *masts*, or the lofty poles rise out of the hulk, upon which the sails are fastened.

The *bowsprit*, a long piece of timber, projects from the front of the ship.

The *rudder*, or *helm*, a broad piece of wood, is placed at the *stern*, or back of the vessel, to which there is a *tiller*, or handle. This, by being turned either to the right or left, will put the vessel into a new track; and

The *deck*, or *flooring*, which covers the cabin, hold, &c.

200. Ships are constructed in docks, or upon wharfs, where they are supported upon solid blocks of timber, placed at equal distances from, and parallel to, each other; in this situation, a ship is said to be on the stocks.

201. The principal dock-yards for ship-building, are at Woolwich, Deptford, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and numbers of merchant-ships, are annually constructed in most of the considerable ports of Great Britain.

202. British-built ships are considered superior in point of durability, elegance, and appointment, to any other ships in the world. English ships are principally built of oak-timber; but the Americans, and most other nations, construct their vessels of fir.

203. The following are the denominations of the ships in use in the English navy, viz. *Men of war*, which are large vessels, carrying

rying from 60, to 110 guns; *frigates*, vessels of war, lightly constructed, but carrying from 32, to 50 guns; *sloops of war*, carrying from 8, to 18 guns. All these vessels have three masts.

204. Among merchant-vessels; a *ship* has three masts, a *brig* two, a *sloop* one, and a *schooner* a large and a small one.

PAPER-MAKING.

205. Paper is manufactured chiefly of linen rags, of which large quantities are imported from Italy and Germany.

206. Writing and printing paper is made of white linen or of cotton-rags, and the coarser sorts of paper, such as brown, &c. are made of coarse, or coloured rags.

OBSERVATIONS.

To make paper, the rags are first cut into very small pieces, and then put into an engine, called the *duster*, which is set in motion by machinery, and so contrived as to separate the dust from the shreds. The rags are next reduced to a pulp of a proper consistence, by the joint action of water and cylinders, provided with iron blades, then the pulp is taken out of a vat by the workman, on a mould composed of wire-cloth, and furnished with a frame to retain the stuff, and, being shaken, is formed into a smooth sheet, which is laid upon felt, for the purpose of absorbing the moisture. When the sheets are nearly dry, they are hung up in an airy room, and when thoroughly dry, are sized, or immersed in a glutinous composition, formed

formed of leather-parings and parchment-shreds, boiled to a proper consistence. The paper being again dried, is pressed, examined, folded, and formed into quires and reams.

207. Various substitutes have been found for linen-rags, in the manufacture of paper, such as cotton, thistles, hemp, hop-lines, cabbage-stalks, peat, the bark of the aloe-tree, and barley straw.

208. There are paper-mills in many parts of Great Britain, but in time of peace we import much of the article from Holland.

PRINTING.

209. Printing is the art of taking impressions from characters or figures, movable or immovable, on paper, linen, silk, &c.

210. There are three kinds of printing; the one from movable letters, for books; the other from copper-plates, for pictures, and the last from blocks, in which the representation of birds, flowers, &c. are cut, for printing calicoes, linens, &c.

211. The invention of printing is ascribed by most authors, to the Germans. The first book ever printed was the Bible, which appeared in 1450. This useful art was introduced into England about the year 1468.

212. Books are printed with metal types, or characters, composed of lead and regulus, and

and which are separately cast, according to the different figures of the alphabetical letters, in moulds denominated matrices.

213. The workmen employed in printing books are of two kinds; namely, *compositors*, who range and dispose the letters into words, lines, pages, &c. according to the copy of the author; and *pressmen*, who apply ink upon the same, and take off the impression.

214. Copper-plate-printing is the art of taking off prints or impressions from copper-plates, engraved, etched, or scraped; and this is performed by means of a rolling-press.

TANNING.

215. Tanning is the art of preparing leather from raw skins and hides, so as to render it more durable.

216. Hides are of three sorts, viz. 1st, *backs*, or *butts*, 2d, *hides*, properly so called; and 3d, *skins*.

217. *Butts* are the strongest kind of hides.

218. *Hides* are made from the skins of cows; and those of lighter oxen.

219. *Skins* include all the leather that is manufactured from the skins of calves, dogs, &c.

220. All kinds of hides are tanned by means of oak-bark ground, and steeped in water. Into this liquor they are first immersed,

SOAP-BOILING AND CANDLE-MAKING. 39

mersed, afterwards they are plunged into a pit, containing water strongly impregnated with oil of vitriol; and next they are immersed in another pit, filled with water, a layer of bark being strewed between each hide.

221. This pit is twice cleared, and the hides are as often replunged, and covered with bark as before. The hides are finally consigned to the currier, who shaves, softens, and otherwise prepares the leather for the shoemakers, and other artisans.

222. We export large quantities of leather to several European states, and import ox-hides from Brazil, and other parts of South America, as also from Ireland. Russia furnishes us with the fine red leather, used by book-binders, &c. Morocco leather is now made in England.

223. We procure goat, kid, and lamb-skins, from the same country, and from Turkey and Italy.

SOAP-BOILING AND CANDLE-MAKING.

224. Soap is a composition of fixed alkaline salt, combined with animal or vegetable oil.

225. The coarser kinds of soap are made in large quantities in Great Britain; but the French and Italians are noted for manufacturing the finest perfumed soaps.

226. Candles are made of tallow, wax, or spermaceti, and the wicks are commonly composed of several threads of cotton.

227. Tallow candles are called *dips*, or *moulds*. Dips are made by plunging the wick repeatedly into melted tallow, till it acquires the desired coating or thickness.

228. Moulds are made by placing the cotton wick in the middle of a metal mould, and pouring the melted tallow into it. The mould is the exact form of the candle required to be made, so that when the tallow becomes quite cool, it is turned out a perfect candle.

STARCH.

229. Starch is obtained by steeping wheaten flour in cold water, then straining it through a cloth, and suffering the farinaceous particles to subside.

230. Starch is mostly used for stiffening linen and cotton wearing apparel.

THE SILK-TRADE.

231. Silk is a very fine, soft, bright, thread, wound from the covering which the worm of the bombyx, or silk moth, spins round itself, before entering into the chrysalis state.

232. The finest silk is brought from Italy,
but

but we also procure large quantities from China, and from Bengal, in the East Indies. Some silk is also brought from Spain, Cyprus, &c.

233. Silk is either raw or organzine. Raw silk is that which has barely been wound from the cocoons, spun into threads, and not boiled in water, as other kinds of silk are.

234. Tram and organzine, or thrown silk, is that which is prepared for the use of manufacturers, and is regularly twisted. About 12,000 bales of silk, each weighing 140lbs. are annually imported into Great Britain.

235. The following are the principal articles manufactured from silk, viz. *Silks*, properly so called, which are of a plain texture, woven in the same manner as linen, and other plain stuffs. *Velvet*, which is externally covered with a close, fine, soft, and short shag; the other side being plain. *Taffety*, which is smooth, and is remarkable for its gloss, or lustre. *Satin*, a soft, close, and shining silk.

236. *Lustring*, a light, smooth, and glossy silken stuff. *Sarcenet* also, a fine, thin, woven silk. *Damask*, a sort of silk stuff, with a raised or embossed pattern, representing figures, flowers, &c.

237. *Grape*, a light, transparent stuff, made

of raw-silk, gummed, and twisted on the mill, and slightly woven. Finally, *ribbons*, too well known to need any description, and which are principally made at Coventry.

238. The greatest silk manufactories in the world, are in China, and other parts of the East Indies, as also in Italy, France, and Great Britain.

239. The most extensive manufactory of this kind, in the latter country, is carried on in the parishes of Spitalfields, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green, which gives employment to about 7,000 persons.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STOCKINGS.

240. Stockings are made either of worsted, silk, cotton, or flaxen thread, and are woven in a loom, or knit by the fingers, with needles.

241. Wales, Shetland, and Aberdeen in Scotland; furnish abundance of knit worsted stockings; and in England, the towns of Nottingham and Leicester are the chief places for the stocking-manufacture, with looms, in all its branches.

242. *Hosiery* is the word used to express stockings, mittens, night-caps, pantaloons, and all other goods, woven with the stocking-loom.

THREAD.

THREAD.

243. Thread is a slender twist, made by combining the fibres of flax, hemp, cotton, silk, or other vegetable or animal substances.

244. Linen thread, of the best quality, is manufactured in abundance in Scotland. Cotton thread, used for sewing, has lately come into great repute, and is principally made at and about Manchester and Glasgow.

THE WOOLLEN TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

245. Wool signifies the hairy filaments which form the covering of sheep.

246. The finest and most esteemed wools, are those of Spain. The English wool is excellent, and by the introduction of Spanish, or Merino sheep into this country, is rapidly improving.

247. Spanish wool, and the finest of the English, are employed in the composition of our broad cloths of various kinds, which are manufactured in the West of England. The coarsest kinds of English wool, as well as those of Ireland and Scotland, are employed in the manufacture of baizes, blankets, and other goods of a similar description.

248. The middling and inferior English wools are made into a species of coating, called *second*, or Yorkshire cloth, &c.

249. Baize

44 THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

249. *Baize* is a kind of coarse woollen-cloth, chiefly made at Rochdale and Colchester; it is generally dyed green, and is principally used for covering desks, and lining cases of different kinds. Vast quantities of baizes are sent to Spain and Portugal.

250. *Calamanco* is a species of striped or plain woollen stuff, with a glossy surface, manufactured in England, Brabant, and Flanders.

251. *Blankets* of various qualities, are made from fleece wool; they are first wove, and afterwards felted by being worked in a mill. The best kind of blankets is manufactured at Witney, in Oxfordshire.

252. *Flannel* is a kind of loose, woollen stuff, which is manufactured in the highest perfection in Wales, it is also made in many parts of England.

253. Yorkshire is the grand seat of woollen cloth manufactures, of the coarser kinds. At Leeds, in the county of York, there are two spacious halls, in which the woollen-goods are sold, and, in each of these, 10 to 20,000*l.* worth of cloth, are oftentimes sold in the course of a few hours. There are likewise halls of a similar description, at Halifax, in this county.

254. *Carpets* may be ranked under this head. They are manufactured principally of
wool,

wool, and are worked with a needle, or in the loom.

255. The finest carpets are those made in Persia and Turkey. At Paris there is a manufactory of carpets, in the manner of the Persian fabric, called the Gobelins.

256. Carpets, of good quality, are also made in Germany.

257. The best English carpet-manufactures, are those established at Wilton; their most valuable and elegant productions, are called *Brussels carpets*. Those made at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, are in good repute, but the Scotch carpets are coarse.

258. The woollen-manufactures of England employ nearly two million of persons, all of whom are engaged in the different branches of weaving, combing, spinning, dying, and shearing the wool.

THE WORSTED AND YARN MANUFACTURES.

259. Worsted is a kind of woollen-thread, which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than woollen-yarn, properly so called. It is chiefly used in the making of stockings, caps, and gloves.

260. The worsted-manufacture takes its name from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, where it was first established.

261. Yarn, in general, denotes the manufacture

facture of wool, hemp, flax, cotton, &c. converted by spinning into threads.

262. These threads are subservient to a variety of useful purposes, such as the making of woollen-cloths, calicoes, linens, &c. &c.

POTTERY.

263. Pottery is the manufacture of earthenware, or the art of making earthen-vessels, in a general sense ; therefore it applies to all the different branches.

264. Pottery is also the art of constructing vessels of stones, pulverized by being first made red-hot, then thrown into water, and afterwards reduced to a powder in a mill.

265. The stone-ware is made near Liverpool, and Lambeth, &c. in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall ; the earthen-ware principally in Staffordshire, or Worcestershire, whence it is brought up to London, and retailed to considerable advantage.

266. The articles produced by the potter are known under the names of china, or porcelain, delft, and crockery.

267. The name of china is given to the finest earthen-ware, used for tea-services, &c. ; because the first manufacture of porcelain, or fine earthen-ware, was established in China, whence the East India company continues

tinue to import the article. Saxony produces a most excellent species of china, known under the name of Dresden-ware, and France has also been noted for a very elegant manufacture of porcelain.

268. The manufactures of china, lately established in Worcester, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire, have evinced such astonishingly rapid improvement, that they bid fair to rival the productions of every other nation, in this branch of industry. Fifty guineas have lately been given for a tea-service of Worcester china. The articles in this line are glazed, elegantly painted and gilt, and some of them are nearly as transparent as glass.

269. Delft is a kind of coarse earthenware, either wholly yellow or white, or made and stained in imitation of china. It takes its name from a town in Holland, where the first articles of this kind were manufactured. The greater part of the English delft is made in Staffordshire.

270. Crockery is a name generally applied to the coarsest kinds of earthenware, such as glazed pans, flower-pots, and the like.

271. The late Mr. Wedgewood brought the manufacture of earthenware to great perfection, and exhibited considerable taste, both in the selection of his models, which
are

are from the antique, and in the excellence of their execution. His manufactory has obtained the classical appellation of Etruria.

SUGAR-TRADE.

272. Sugar is a sweet concrete juice, obtained from a species of reed or cane, which grows in the East and West Indies, in South America, and in some other parts of the world.

273. Sugar is called *raw*, or *muscovado*, and *refined*, or *lump* sugar.

274. Muscovado, or raw sugar, is that which we consume in the very state in which it comes from the place of its growth, and is usually denominated brown sugar.

275. Refined, or lump sugar, is that which is made by boiling raw sugar, in proper kettles, with bullock's blood and lime. When perfectly cold, it is poured into unglazed clay moulds, of a conical form, where it is suffered to crystallize, and, when taken out, it is *loaf*, or *lump-sugar*.

276. Sugar-candy is made of the refuse of refined sugar, by the introduction of frames, containing threads, stretched from one end to the other. The sugar, when thoroughly heated, shoots into crystals around the threads, and is, according to its quality, brown, yellow, or white.

The sugar-cane thrives best in a rich soil. It generally

generally attains the height of eight or ten feet, and puts forth a great number of reeds from its stem, which is an inch, or an inch and a quarter in diameter. When ripe, they are cut down, and put into a mill, which, by pressure, forces out the saccharine, or *sugary* matter. This is received in proper vessels, and after being boiled with quick-lime, and undergoing other processes of a secondary nature, becomes raw, or muscovado sugar, and is fit to be exported.

277. The West India sugar is imported in hogsheads; it is the best in the known world, being succulent and wholesome, whereas that of the East Indies is sandy, and though of a good colour, is the weakest brought into this country. It is imported in bags, made of hemp. The Brazils, or Portuguese America, furnishes excellent sugar, which is mostly imported in wooden chests, or cases.

278. About 3,700,000 cwt. of West India sugar are annually imported into England.

TOBACCO TRADE.

279. Tobacco is a plant which thrives best in rich, but not too heavy soil. It grows to the height of an ordinary sized gooseberry-bush, and puts forth long, broad leaves, which, with the stalks, are articles of commerce.

280. The tobacco plant is at first green,
but

but gradually assumes a darkish-red colour. When it appears thus, it is fit for cutting, after which it is either packed in barrels, or made up in large bundles, and exported.

Tobacco is grown in North and South America, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Turkey, the East Indies, Russia, Prussia, and in some parts of France and Flanders. It might be readily cultivated in this country, but our government has wisely considered, that if its cultivation were tolerated, it might perhaps supersede the growth of vegetable productions of greater importance. The principal use to which tobacco is put, is that of making snuff; for this purpose, both the leaves and stalks of the plant are employed. These are first dried by fire, and after reduced to powder, by means of a mill. The Irish snuff, which is in high repute, is generally dried more than any other kind, and is, for the most part, made of the stalks of the tobacco-plant, whence it has obtained the designation of *stalk*. The tobacco-leaf is much used for smoking, either in the form of a *segár*, (that is rolled up), or cut and placed in the bowl of a pipe. Tobacco is frequently used for medicinal purposes, particularly as a remedy for the diseases of cattle, especially sheep; it yields an oil, of which apothecaries make use in the composition of certain medicines. In the London docks, at Wapping, there is an immense range of warehouses, appropriated solely to the reception of tobacco.

WINE-TRADE:

281. Wine is a liquor made of the expressed juice of the grape, which; immediately after pressure, is called *must*, and being fermented becomes *wine*.

282. This trade is considered of such importance, that there are factories or societies of merchants, established by the English, in several of the wine countries.

283. Wine is imported either in pipes, hogsheads, butts, or quarter-casks, or (if remarkably delicate, such as champaign is) in bottles.

The following are the countries which produce it, and the species of the article mentioned, are only such as constitute branches of trade. *France* produces, in the class of red-wines—claret, burgundy, and red-champaign; and, of white-wines, champaign, *vin de grave*, *lacrymæ christi*, hermitage, frontiniac, prianiac, lumell, and common French white-wine. *Spain* produces tent, benicarlos, mataro, and hospital red-wines, and sherry, malmsey, mountain, peroximines, rancio, and chacoli, which are white. *Portugal* produces red-port, and rancio, red-wines; and Lisbon, carcavellos, bucellas, and white-port, white wines. The island of *Madeira* furnishes the excellent white-wine, to which it gives name. *Teneriffe*, that called vidonia, or teneriffe. *Germany*, the invigorating white and red-wines, denominated hock, or rhenish; Hungary, the wine called tockay; *the Cape of Good Hope*, cape-wine, particularly

cularly *constantia*; and *Italy*, several luscious kinds of wine, especially Florence white-wine. Sicily and Sardinia likewise furnish wines of the luscious sort. All these foreign wines are either *luscious*, *sweet*, or *dry*, in flavour; that is, they either partake of a honied, a pleasing smooth, or a grave, but not an acid taste. With most wines which are exported to cold countries, a certain quantity of strong brandy is mixed, in order to keep them from turning sour. In England, wines called *made-wines*, are manufactured, generally from ginger, cowslip-blossoms, elder-berries, raisins, currants, &c. These wines are entirely consumed within the kingdom of Great Britain.

FRUIT-TRADE.

284. Fruit, in a commercial sense, implies those kinds of foreign fruit, which are considered articles of export and import.

285. The principal sorts of fruit, known in commerce, are lemons, oranges, raisins, figs, plums, almonds, currants, and dates.

286. The principal countries from which fruit is imported, are Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, the Levant, the East and West Indies, and South America.

DYING.

287. Dying is the art of fixing upon cloths of various kinds, any colour which may be required, in such a manner as that it shall

shall not be easily altered by exposure to the atmosphere.

288. The substances principally subjected to the art of dying, are wool, hair, silk, cotton, hemp, and flax. The chief ingredients used in the process of dying, are the dye-stuffs, which extract the colouring matter, and the mordants which fix them.

289. The scarlet, or red-dye stuffs, used in this country, are as follow; viz. *cochineal*, which is an insect, found in South America, and the East Indies; *kermes*, likewise an insect, found in France, Italy, Spain, and some islands of the Archipelago; *madder*, the root of a plant which grows abundantly in Holland; *carthamus*, or safflower, the flower of a vegetable cultivated in the East Indies, and the Levant; and *Brazil-wood*, brought from Portuguese America.

290. Black is formed by *green copperas*, made in this country; galls of Aleppo, and *logwood*, the produce of a tree that grows in the West Indies, and South America.

291. The brown-dyes are, *walnut-peels*, peach-woods with galls and copperas, and the *bark of the birch*, and other trees.

292. The blue dyes are, *woad*, a plant growing wild in many parts of England, and *indigo*, a blue powder, extracted from a plant

cultivated in the East and West Indies, and in North and South America.

293. The yellow-dyes are, *weld*, a plant which grows commonly in this country; *fustic*, the wood of a large tree which grows in the West Indies, and *quercitron*, the bark of a North American tree. There are, besides these, many compound colours, such as green, produced by a mixture of yellow and blue, drabs, browns, &c.

The colouring matter is extracted from all these by water, hot or cold, and the cloth made to imbibe the colour designed to be given to it, by being immersed in the vat, or tub, in which it is contained. *Mordants* are employed to make the cloth take the dye, and are always applied prior to immersion taking place. Alum is the mordant most commonly used, but there are also various metallic solutions resorted to, as mordants, in the dying of silk and wool, and even in cotton.

BLEACHING.

294. Bleaching is the art of whitening linen-cloth, thread, cotton, &c.

295. This art is practised in many parts of Great Britain and Ireland, but especially in the northern province of the latter country. The Irish cloth, from being thinner, is generally of a better white than the Scotch.

The

The process of bleaching may be divided into five parts, viz. First, steeping and milling. Second, bucking and boiling. Third, alternate watering and drying. Fourth, souring; and fifth, rubbing with soap and warm water, starching, and blueing. By the first process the cloth is freed from all its superficial foulness, and is rendered soft and pliant. By the second, which is chiefly performed by means of alkaline leys, the brown colour of the newly made cloth is destroyed. The third, which consists in watering the cloth, and letting it dry alternately, while spread upon the grass, furnishes it in a peculiar degree with oxygen. From the fourth operation, performed by applying sour milk, or water, acidulated with sulphuric acid, its whiteness is increased, the acid destroying the colouring matter; but if the cloth has not previously received a large portion of oxygen, the "*sour*" has no effect. By the fifth process it is entirely freed from all impurities which it may have contracted in passing through the former operations. This method of bleaching occupies, in the finest weather, a month or six weeks, but twice that time when the weather is unfavourable.

The foregoing is the method practised by the bleachers in general, of heavy goods in Ireland:

The manner, at present pursued at Manchester, and Glasgow, where they are principally in the cotton line, a substance that whitens much easier than linen, is as follows:

The first process is similar to the first and second of the above, which cleans the cotton entirely of the oil and other substances it may have got in weaving.

When quite clean, instead of exposure to the atmosphere

atmosphere on the grass, it is immersed for one night in an oxygenated muriatic liquor, which has the same effect as the oxygen of the atmosphere, in destroying all the colouring particles in the cotton. It is then rinsed, boiled, and immersed in the same liquor, freshened up, washed a second time, boiled, scoured, washed, rinsed, and dried. This process can be begun and finished in three or four days, and, in general, the bleachers in Glasgow, of the fine muslins, can return them to the master manufacturers in three days, and sometimes even in one.

Heavy goods require ten days, or a fortnight.

Several objections have been made to the new bleaching method, on account of the probable injury which the cloth would sustain, but from the following account it will be seen that, with a very little attention, no injury can ensue.

Manganese, salt, and sulphuric acid, are put into a retort, the first of which contains a vast quantity of oxygen, the sulphuric acid liberates the oxygen from it, and it flies over with the muriatic acid of the salt in the shape of gas, and is received into a leaden vessel, nearly filled with water, it is thus charged with as much oxygen as it alone can possibly contain; the overplus is received into an adjoining vessel. The water is sometimes mixed with lime or potash, till it is of the consistence of thick paste, by which addition it is enabled to absorb a great deal more than it otherwise could do.

GLUE-MAKING.

296. Glue is a tenacious viscid matter,
serving

serving as a cement to keep substances together.

297. There are three sorts of glue, viz. the common, used by carpenters, joiners, &c. ; a finer sort, generally used in the construction of fine cabinet-ware, and a third sort, made from the skins, &c. of fish.

298. The colourless glue is made from shreds of parchment, vellum, and white leather, and is only used where great nicety is required.

299. Common glue is made of the parings of hides from the tanneries, pelts from furriers, and the hoofs, and ears of horses; black cattle, sheep, &c. &c.

300. The fish-glue is procured from the skins, fins, heads, and cartilages of various sorts of fish,

OBSERVATIONS.

To manufacture glue, any of the articles in 299 and 300, should first be cleansed by lime-water from grease and dirt, then steeped in clean water, stirring them well from time to time ; they are then boiled eleven hours in a large kettle, the liquor is strained through a wicker-basket, the impurities are suffered to subside. From these the liquor is drawn, and boiled a second time, till it is a clear dark-brown colour. When it is thought to be strong enough, it is poured into frames of certain dimensions, where it hardens as it cools, and is cut out by a spade into square cakes ;

cakes; these are dried in the open air on a sort of net-work, and when dry are fit for use.

BUTTON-MAKING.

301. Buttons are made of silk, cotton, thread, hair, horn, ivory, silver, and composition-metal, plated or gilt.

302. The trade in metal-buttons, gilt, and plated, is considerable, especially at Birmingham, where several hundred persons are employed in this manufacture alone.

The process of button making, as practised at Birmingham, is very simple. The pieces of metal are either cast or cut to a proper size, and then sent to the button-maker, who has dies or stamps of different patterns. By means of a machine, consisting of a large weight, with a die fixed to it, which is raised and let fall with a single pulley, the metal is stamped, after which the shank is soldered on. The late Mr. John Taylor, of Birmingham, was the inventor of gilt-buttons, of which no less than 8000's worth have been made in his house in a week.

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303. *Alabaster* is a kind of soft stone, resembling marble.

304. It is employed by sculptors in the formation of vases, statues, &c.

305. Asia produces the finest sort of alabaster,

baster, but there are very good species found in Germany and Italy-

306. *Almond* is a kind of fruit contained in a hard punctured shell.

307. They are of two kinds, viz. sweet and bitter.

308. Both kinds are employed in medicine; they are likewise used for culinary purposes. They are brought from France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Barbary.

309. The fruit should be chosen of a yellowish rind, and perfectly white kernel.

310. *Alum* is a salt of an acid astringent taste. It is made of alum-stone.

311. The stones used in making alum are very commonly found in Yorkshire, and in many other parts of England.

312. The article thus made is called *factitious*, but there are mines of *natural alum*, at Solfatara, the produce of which requires very little preparation, and no mixture with any other ingredient. Alum is used in dying, colouring, making candles, tanning, in pharmacy, and by the bakers, in making bread.

313. *Alces*. This is a medicine, which is produced by the tree called the aloe.

The juice, which constitutes this medicine, is obtained by wounding or bruising the leaves. When it has ceased running of itself, they are pressed,

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pressed, and afterwards dipped in water, and pressed again, in order to extract the whole of the liquid from them. These three processes, viz. the incision, the pressure, and the re-pressure, produce three species of aloes; the first of these, which is clear and fine, is called succotorine, it being brought, in great perfection, from the island of Socotora; the second is in colour like a newly killed animal's liver, and is therefore denominated hepatic aloes, (from the Latin *hepaticus*, or liver-like); and the third, or worst species, is called caballine, or horse-aloes, from the Latin word *caballinus*, its use being confined to horses. From the leaves of the *aloe-tree*, the people of Senegal make fishing-lines, bow-strings, stockings, and hammocks.

314. *Amber* is a hard, bituminous, yellow substance, like wax, but clear, and when of good quality, nearly transparent.

Fine amber is found on the southern coast of the Baltic, on the eastern shores of England, and in small quantities upon those of Sicily, and the Adriatic sea. It is abundant in Ducal Prussia, near the sea-coast. It is used for making necklaces, snuff-boxes, and other toys; it also serves as a component part of a fine varnish.

315. *Ambergris* is a substance similar to amber, but differing from the latter in colour, being either ash-coloured, black, or speckled.

316. It is found in the East Indies, in the islands of Asia, and in Africa, and pieces of it

it are often thrown by the tide on the shores of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Norway.

Ambergris is used by confectioners, to scent their preparations. It is likewise employed as a medicine. There is an essence drawn from ambergris, much esteemed as a perfume. This is principally brought from Portugal.

317. *Aqua* is a Latin substantive, signifying water, and coupled with certain adjectives, it expresses various liquids of great use in commerce, such as *aqua regia*, used by jewellers and others, to dissolve metals; *aquafortis*, used by assayers, for the same purpose; and *aqua vitæ*, which is only another name for brandy, and spirits of various kinds.

318. *Arsenic* is a metallic sulphur. It is of three sorts, viz. white, yellow, and red.

Simple arsenic is a very strong poison, but where judiciously compounded with other drugs, it becomes a medicine, and helps to preserve that life, which, when improperly used, it would destroy. Arsenic also serves to make zaffre, which is used by potters to give a blue colour to their vessels; and painters, as well as starch-makers, sometimes use it, but with caution. Saxony and Austria abound in this dangerous commodity.

319. *Ashes*. This term is used, in a commercial

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mercial sense, to signify the earthy part of wood, kelp, and other combustible bodies, remaining after such bodies are consumed with fire

Pot-ashes and pearl-ashes, the former so named from being made in pots, and the latter, which is only the former purified, is named from having the form of pearls, or round berries. They both come from America, as well as the north of Europe. Barilla, another species of ashes, is principally brought from Spain, and the Levant; they are made from the *salsola soda*, salt-wort, or common kelp. All these ashes are used in the manufacture of soap, glass, &c. and for the purposes of bleaching linens, cottons, &c.

320. Bacon is made from the carcase of the hog, with the exception of the hind-leg, which is separated, and called the ham. They are both cured in the same manner, which is by first thoroughly impregnating them with salt and salt-petre, effected principally by laying them in a very strong brine; (formerly it was accomplished by rubbing in the salts with the hand), after which they are dried and smoked.

Those counties of England, particularly noted for producing excellent bacon, are Cumberland, Yorkshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. Ireland exports bacon in considerable quantities, especially by Waterford. From this place it is generally

nerally sent to England *green*, and there smoked and dried.

321. *Balsam* is a resinous matter, obtained from trees of different kinds, and generally yielding a fragrant smell.

322. The principal balsams are benzoin, balsam of Tolu, or Peru, and storax.

323. They are almost entirely used for medicinal purposes.

324. *Blubber* is the fat of the whale, and other aquatic animals.

325. It is boiled down into an oil, generally denominated *train-oil*.

Books. The improvements which the English language has undergone within the two last centuries, and the number of able and intelligent writers who have sprung up in the British empire within that period, have wonderfully contributed to increase the book trade, and caused the works of English authors to be eagerly bought up, both abroad and at home. An idea of the extent of this branch of commerce, to which literature gives existence, may be formed from the statement of the quantity of paper employed by one bookseller for his publications, during the space of ten years, namely, from 1798 to 1808. The paper so employed, would, if laid sheet by sheet, extend round the world !

326. *Borax* is a salt, produced in the mountains of Thibet, in Asia, naturally, as well as artificially by evaporation.

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The borax imported from China, is purer than that of Thibet, and is found in a natural state. It is used for soldering broken metals, for putting vitreous or glossy earths into a state of fusion, and in several chemical processes. It is also employed by dyers for giving a gloss to silks.

327. *Bran* is the husks of wheat, which, when ground, are separated from the flour by a sieve.

328. Bran is of two kinds; the best of which, called sharps, is mixed with flour, to form household bread. Bran, commonly so called, is used in feeding cattle, poultry, &c. &c.

329. *Butter* is an artificial preparation of cow's milk, which, either in an entire state, or in that of cream, is agitated for a considerable time, till all its unctuous or fat particles are separated from the whey, and a soft, consistent mass, is formed.

Ireland is the grand market for salted butter, and from Cork, Waterford, and Carlow, in that country, vast quantities of this necessary article of food are exported to all parts of Europe, to America, the West Indies, and Asia. From Waterford alone, 91,823 cwts. of butter, amounting to the sum of 505,026l. were exported during the year 1808.

330. *Cacdo*, or *cocoa*, is the chocolate nut, and grows very common in the West Indies.

331. Each

331. Each cocoa, or chocolate nut, is about the size of a large almond, and is covered with a shell, which generally contains thirty of the nuts. It is principally from these nuts that chocolate is manufactured.

It is necessary to distinguish between the tree which produces the chocolate-nuts, and that which yields the large cocoa nuts, with rough rinds, and containing a sweet, white kernel, and a small portion of milky juice. These large cocoa-nuts are the fruit of the *cocos*, a tree which grows in the Indies, in all the warm parts of America, and in Africa. The leaves of this tree may be wrought into brooms, nets, mats, and sacks; and cordage is made from the stringy filaments which cover the shell of the cocoa-nut. The shells themselves, will take a beautiful polish, and are frequently wrought into utensils both useful and ornamental.

332. *Camphor*, or *camphire*, is produced by boiling the wood and roots of a species of laurel-tree, that grows in several parts of the East.

333. The camphor rises with the steam, and is collected in the head, or cover, of the still wherein it is boiled.

334. It is chiefly used in pharmacy.

335. *Capers* are the full-sized buds of a tree, which grows in the warm parts of Europe.

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336. Capers are prepared with vinegar and salt, and are used as pickles.

337. *Chalk* is a white earth, which abounds in Britain, France, and Norway. It is chiefly used for domestic purposes, when made into whiting. There is likewise red-chalk, used in making pencils and crayons.

338. *Cheese* is the curd of milk separated from the whey, and hardened by pressure.

The principal manufactures of cheese in England, are in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Cheshire. We export much of it to Ireland, to America, and the West Indies, as also to Africa and India. We import cheese from Italy, Holland, and Switzerland. Parmesan cheese comes from Italy; Gruyere cheese from Switzerland.

339. Chesnuts are the fruit of the chesnut-tree, which thrives well in this country.

340. They are used in some parts of France and Italy, as a substitute for bread. Starch may be made from *horse chesnuts*.

341. *Cinnabar* is a ponderous mineral substance, found in Spain, Hungary, and several other parts of the world.

342. When cinnabar is reduced to powder, it becomes vermillion, a fine red-colour, used by painters.

343. *Coral* is a hard, stony substance,
of

of a reddish colour, found in large beds or masses, in the sea.

Properly speaking, coral is a plant which grows in the ocean, and forms, as it were, sub-marine groves. It is a very valuable article. It is principally found in the great South Sea, and not unfrequently in the Mediterranean. The French are more engaged than any other nation in the coral-fishery.

344. *Chocolatz* is a kind of cake, prepared principally from the nuts of the cocoa tree.

345. Chocolate is made in England, France, and other parts of Europe, and is entirely used in the composition of a well known nutritive beverage.

346. *Cider*. This is a liquor extracted from apples by pressure, and submitted to the vinous fermentation.

347. Cider is principally made in Gloucestershire, Devonshire, and Herefordshire, in England, as well as in Normandy, in France. We export cider to the continent of Europe, and to Ireland.

348. Perry, which somewhat resembles cider, is the fermented juice of the pear.

Coaches. Coaches, chariots, curricles, &c. are exported from England to the continent of Europe, to Ireland, the East Indies, and other places. The most elegant carriages of these kinds, are built at London.

349. *Coal*,

349. *Coal* There are five sorts of coal dug out of the bowels of the earth, viz. pit-coal, culm-coal, slate-coal, cannel-coal, and Kilkenny coal.

Of these the three first are nearly alike, being those species of coal generally used by private families. Cannel-coal burns with a bright flame, cracks, and flies about when ignited. This kind of coal is frequently used for making tea-pots, cream-jugs, and various sorts of toys. Kilkenny-coal yields scarcely any smoke or flame, but it produces a very intense degree of heat. Coals are found at or near Newcastle, Sunderland, Whitehaven, Wigan, Swansea, &c. in England and Wales, Kilkenny in Ireland, and in different parts of Scotland.

350. *Coffee*. This is the berry from which the excellent beverage that bears its name is made. It is produced by a tree that grows in many parts of the world.

The coffee-tree bears a very near resemblance to the cherry-tree, and the form of its fruit is much like that of the olive. The fruit, which is the useful part, grows in clusters, and is ranged along the branches, under the leaves. It is, at first, of the same green as the laurel, but it gradually turns to a deep-red, when it is considered ripe, and is gathered for exportation.

351. The best coffee comes from Arabia, and is called Mocha, or Levant coffee; the next sort of coffee is brought from the East Indies,

Indies, and the islands of Asia, especially Java and Borneo; and lastly, the West India islands produce that kind of coffee which is mostly drunk in England. We export much of our West India coffee to other parts of Europe, and consume a great deal at home.

352. *Copperas*, a name given to green vitriol. It is used in dying wool and hats black, and in making ink.—(See Vitriol.)

353. There are copperas works in many parts of the kingdom, and much of the article is exported to Ireland.

354. *Cork*. This substance is the produce of a tree which grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet.

355. The cork is the bark of the tree; the tree is not injured by being deprived of its coat, but becomes covered with a fresh bark, soon after the old one is taken off.

France, Spain, and Portugal, produce cork in abundance, but the Spanish is thought the best. Cork is used for making stoppers for bottles, bungs for barrels, swimming-jackets, and that kind of light-black, called the Spanish-black, used by painters. Cork should be chosen light, pliant, free from large pores, and velvety, or soft.

356. *Currants*. In a commercial sense, currants signify those dried grapes which are used

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used for domestic, as well as for medicinal purposes.

357. They are mostly brought from Zante, Cephalonia, and other islands situated in the Mediterranean sea.

358. *Frankincense* is a gum resin, the product of a tree of the genus of pine, which grows in Turkey and the East Indies.

359. Frankincense is brought to us in little balls, of a brownish or yellow colour on the outside, internally whitish, or variegated with whitish specks. Its principal use is in plasters, and in fumigations.

360. *Grapes* are the fruit of the vine, and are either red or green.

361. Grapes are grown in England, but never come to such a state of perfection, as to afford wine.

362. In Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and some other parts of the world, grapes are not only used in the making of wine, but are gathered for exportation.

363. *Gum*, a vegetable juice, exuding from the bark of trees, and hardened into a brittle, transparent mass, by the action of the air and sun.

The most valuable kinds of gum are; *gum-arabic*, brought from Arabia, the East Indies, and Turkey; *gum senegal*, brought from Africa; *gum adraganth*, or *tragacanth*, produced in Greece, Anatolia,

tolia, Aleppo, Smyrna, and the island of Candia ; *gum copal*, brought from France and Italy ; *native gum*, produced by our own trees ; and *gum ammoniacum*, brought from Egypt. These gums are employed in medicine, and the making of paint, paste, varnish, calico-printing, in tanning and preparing leather, &c.

Hemp and *flax* are so nearly allied, that we class them together. The former is cultivated in Russia, in France, Italy, Canada, &c. in England, and in Ireland. Large quantities are imported from Riga, and other ports on the Baltic. Of this substance are made coarse hempen cloths, fit for sheeting, sails, bagging, and ropes of every size, as likewise netting, &c. Flax is much finer than hemp ; it is grown in abundance in North America, Holland, Russia, and in some degree in Ireland and England. Of this plant, linen of the finest kind, cambric, laces, lawns, &c. are made ; as are fine twine, sheeting, &c. Flax-seed yields an oil called linseed-oil, which is used in medicine, and in making varnish and paint.

364. *Hops* are the flowers of a plant, and is one of the principal ingredients in beer, and other malt liquors.

The hop-plant creeps like snake-weed, and twines as it grows up round poles, which are fixed in hop-grounds for this purpose.

365. The most esteemed in this country, are those of Farnham, in Surry, and next to them are those of Kent and Sussex.

366. The

366. The price of hops varies according to the quantity of the article in the market, the appearance of the young plants, &c.

367. Hops are exported in large quantities to Ireland, but the greater part, grown in England, is consumed at home, in the porter and ale breweries.

368. *Isinglass*, which the French denominate *colle de poisson*, or fish-glue, is prepared from different species of a Russian fish, called sturgeon. It may also be made from the air-bladders of the cod.

369. The finest sorts of isinglass are consumed in making mock pearls, in stiffening linens, silks, gauzes, &c. and in clearing wine.

370. *Ivory* is the tooth or tusk of the elephant, growing on each side of his trunk, and in some degree resembling the shape of a horn.

It is brought from Africa and the East Indies, and is valued for its remarkable whiteness, its polish, and beautiful grain. It is known in commerce under two different designations, namely, *elephant's teeth*, and *Schrevelli*; the former are the large, the latter the small, and broken teeth, &c. of the animals. Ivory is employed in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, and other articles of a similar kind.

371. *Lemon*, *limes*, and *oranges*, are the produce

produce of trees which grow in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Malta, and many other parts of the world.

Lemons and oranges are fruits so well known as to need no particular description. The latter are either sour or sweet, and are chiefly brought to us from Spain. We likewise import some of both these fruits from the Azore islands, and Portugal, but the Portuguese lemons and oranges are far inferior to the Spanish. The Portuguese fruit may be easily discovered by the thickness and roughness of the rind, whereas that of the Spanish is thin and smooth. Limes are a smaller kind of lemons, the rinds being green. These are brought from Spain and Portugal. Oranges, lemons, and limes, are imported in chests, and each fruit is wrapped up in paper, which should never be changed by the wholesale dealer, as such a proceeding causes the fruit to rot.

372. Licorice is a plant grown in many parts of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and principally in Yorkshire, in England.

The inspissated juice of this plant is made into balls and cakes, and brought to us from Spain and Holland. Liquorice is chiefly used for medicinal purposes.

373. *Malt* is prepared from barley, by steeping it in water till it swells, then laying it in heaps, till it begins to shoot out the first radical. The vegetation is now stopped by its being dried on a kiln. It constitutes
the

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the chief ingredient used in the brewing of beer, and the distilling of certain species of spirits.

374. Malt is of two kinds, viz. brown and pale; the difference between them is, that the former is more highly dried on the kiln than the latter.

375. *Marble* is a calcareous stone, that admits of a very bright and beautiful polish.

376. The finest kinds of marble are those of Italy, Blakenburgh, France, and Flanders. Very fine specimens of this stone have also been found in the Western Isles of Scotland. Kilkenny, in Ireland, produces the most beautiful kind of black marble.

377. *Oil* is an unctuous, inflammable matter, drawn from several natural bodies.

378. *Olive-oil*, is brought from Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal, and extracted from the fruit of the *olive-tree*. It is used for medicinal and culinary purposes.

379. *Lintseed-oil* is extracted from flax-seed.

380. *Rape-oil* is extracted from the seed of a plant somewhat similar to the cabbage, called rape-seed; it is used for culinary purposes, and in making soap.

381. *Whale, seal, cod, and pilchard oils*, are, as their denominations express, the produce of
of

of certain species of fish, and are mostly employed in lighting lamps, preparing leather, and for such like purposes.

382. *Oil of turpentine* is the produce of the resin called turpentine, and is principally used by painters, it takes tar, &c. out of linen and woollen clothing, and is the best application yet discovered, for burns and scalds.

383. *Oil of vitriol* is produced from sulphur and nitre, and is much used by dyers, *vinegar-makers*, hat-makers, and other artificers.

384. *Opium* is a drug, prepared from the milky juice of the white poppy.

385. *Opium* is brought to us from the Levant and the East Indies, and is of great use in medicine. It is, however, a strong poison, and must be used with great caution.

386. *Pearls* are hard, white, shining substances, found principally in the oyster.

387. *Pearls* are brought from the East Indies, the eastern coast of Africa, and some other parts of the world. The rivers of Scotland are known to produce very fine ones. This article is chiefly employed in the formation of necklaces, ear-rings, bracelets, and other ornaments, worn by women.

388. *Pencils* are made of pieces of black-lead, or red chalk, covered with a thin coating of cedar, or other kinds of hard wood, and are so generally known, as to require

little explanation, with regard to the purposes for which they are used.

389. *Camel-hair pencils* are those small brushes formed by means of a quill, and a small tuft of camel's hair, and fitted with a wooden handle. These are used for painting with, in water-colours.

390. *Pewter* is composed of unequal parts of lead, tin, and antimony.

391. This factitious metal serves for making vessels of various kinds, such as tankards, jugs, spoons, &c.

392. *Quicksilver*, or *mercury*, is a fluid mineral, found in the mines of India, South America, Hungary, &c.

393. *Mercury* is much used by assayers, and is employed in the manufacture of looking-glasses, in other branches of the arts, and also in medicine.

394. *Raisins* are grapes prepared by suffering them to remain upon the vine until they are perfectly ripe, and then drying them in the sun, or by the heat of an oven.

395. We import most of our raisins from Spain and Portugal, but we likewise bring some from different islands in the Mediterranean, such as Lipari, &c. and from the Levant.

396. *Muscadine raisins* are the best sort ;
bloom

bloom the next, and *sun-raisins* the worst kind of those got from Spain.

397. *Resin*, or *rosin*, is the dried juice which either exudes naturally, or is obtained by incision from different trees and shrubs, such as the pine, &c.

398. It is used by salt-boilers, and by musical-instrument makers.

399. It is likewise melted over the bungs of casks and hogsheads, in order to prevent the liquor which they contain from oozing out.

400. England produces both black and yellow rosin; but a great deal of both kinds is imported from America, Jamaica, and the Leeward islands.

401. *Salt* is either the produce of the seawater, of salt-springs, or is found in mines in large masses.

402. The mode of extracting salt from the water of the sea, or salt-springs, is that of heating the water till it rises in steam, so that the particles of the salt become disengaged, and fall to the bottom of the pan.

403. If salt water be exposed in long shallow pits, or *salt-pans*, dug in the ground, the sun will, in this country, during summer, produce the desired evaporation. By the latter method bay-salt is obtained; so called

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from being principally made in bays of the sea. In addition to its salt-springs, Italy abounds in fossil, or mineral salt.

404. The kind best calculated for curing meat, for ship's use, and long voyages, is that which we import from St. Ubes' bay, in Portugal, called bay-salt.

405. Cheshire is noted for its salt-works. Great quantities of their produce are exported to North America, by Liverpool.

406. *Seeds.* The principal seeds in which there is any considerable trade, are garden-seeds, white and brown mustard, rape, and trefoil, of all which we export large quantities to Ireland; clover-seed, grown in England, and likewise some imported from Holland; English, Baltic, Ancona, and Russian linseed

407. *Aniseed*, carraway-seed, and coriander-seed, are likewise articles of commerce.

408. Aniseed is the produce of a species of parsley. carraway-seed is the seed of a plant which grows in great quantities in Germany; and coriander-seed is produced abundantly in France and Italy.

409. These three kinds of seeds are highly aromatic, yield essential oils, and are of very great use in medicine, and in the preparation of preserves,

410. *Shumach,*

410. *Shumach*, or *sumach*, is a shrub that grows naturally in Syria, Palestine, Spain, and Portugal.

411. The shoots of this shrub being ground to a powder, are of use in dying. They afford a fine brown colour.

412. *Size* is a viscid preparation, from the parings of parchment, leather, or vellum, and from cartilaginous substances, dissolved in boiling water, after which they are strained.

413. It is employed by various artisans, but principally by painters and plasterers, who dilute it with a certain portion of water, and lay it on walls or ceilings before they are painted or white-washed.—See *Glue*.

414. *Spermaceti* is a flaky, whitish, and unctuous substance, obtained from the head of a certain species of whale.

415. Great quantities of this article are consumed in the manufacture of candles and tapers, which are preferred to those made from wax, because they burn brighter, and are of a finer colour.

416. It likewise yields an oil used in lamps, and for medicinal purposes.

417. *Spices*. Under this denomination are included all those species of highly flavoured, aromatic, vegetable productions, used in the preparation of various kinds of food.

The chief kinds of spices known in commerce are the following:—cinnamon, the bark of a tree; of the bay kind, growing in the island of Ceylon, cloves, the buds and flowers of the clove-tree, which is cultivated in the Molucca islands, and in other parts of the East: nutmegs, the kernels of nuts which grow upon a tree cultivated in the East Indies; mace is one of the exterior coverings of the nutmeg; ginger, the produce both of the East and West Indies, and denominated either brown or white, according to its internal appearance; pimento, or allspice, is the berry of a tree that grows spontaneously in Jamaica; cayenne, or red-pepper, the produce of a scarlet-coloured pod, growing on the capsicum-tree in the West Indies; black pepper and white, which comes from the coast of Malabar, Sumatra, Java, and other parts of the Indies; and finally, long pepper, is imported from the East and West Indies. The above-mentioned spices are not only used for culinary, but also for medicinal purposes.

418. *Sponge* is a genus of plant, which being soft, porous, and light, easily imbibes water; it is imported from the Levant.

419. *Stationary* consists of paper, pens, ink, sealing wax, and the like.

420. *Steel* is iron refined in the fire with certain ingredients that render it white, and impart to it elasticity, and a hard and fine grain.

421. This article is used chiefly in the manufacture of sword-blades, table, and pen-knives, razors, watch-chains, trinkets, buckles,

kles, and a great variety of toys and instruments.

422. Sheffield, in Yorkshire, is the principal seat of manufactures in steel.

423. *Stones—Precious*—Precious stones are those species of minerals to which either their scarcity, or the estimation of mankind, have attached considerable value and importance.

424. The principal kinds are the ruby and the diamond, brought from India and South America; the emerald from the East Indies, Peru, Silesia, and Bohemia; topaz from India, Ethiopia, Arabia, Peru, and Bohemia; carnelian from India, Silesia, and Bohemia; sapphires, onyxes, turquoises, agates, &c. brought from India, and other parts of the East.

425. *Sulphur, or brimstone*, is a hard and inflammable substance, of a yellow colour.

426. It is imported in large, irregular masses, which are made into rolls, and sold under the name of *roll-brimstone*.

427. It is of use in medicine, in bleaching, cementing iron, and as an ingredient of gunpowder. It is principally brought from Italy, Saxony and Bohemia, and generally from the neighbourhood of volcanoes.

428. *Tallow* is the fat of certain animals, such as the bullock, cow, hog, sheep, rein-

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rein-deer, and bear, properly boiled and cleansed.

429. Tallow is employed in the making candles and soap. We import most of our tallow from Russia and America. Ireland also furnishes us with large quantities.

430. *Tar and pitch.* Tar is a thick, black, unctuous matter, extracted by fire from the roots of pine and fir-trees. It may also be procured from pit-coal.

431. When boiled down to dryness, it constitutes *pitch*.

432. Pitch and tar are mostly employed for covering the sides and other parts of ships; the ropes, tackling, &c. are very frequently tarred, as it makes them resist the water, and not only frequently prevents a ship from foundering, but always preserves the timbers and ropes to which it has been applied, from rotting.

433. Considerable quantities of mineral, (or coal) tar, and pitch, are prepared in Great Britain. Several thousand barrels of vegetable tar, &c. are annually imported from Sweden, Russia, America, &c.

434. *Tea* is the dried leaves of a plant or tree growing in China and Japan.

The tea-tree is an evergreen, yields leaves fit for plucking, after a growth of three years. In seven years it rises to man's height; but as it then

then bears but few leaves, it is cut down to the stem, and this produces a new crop of fresh shoots, the following summer, every one of which bears nearly as many leaves as a whole shrub.

There are three seasons for gathering the Bohea or bud tree, viz. at the end of February, or the beginning of March. 2nd, The bing, or imperial, about the end of March, or the beginning of April; and 3d, the single, or green, at the end of May, or the middle of June. Tea was introduced into Europe in the year 1610, by the Dutch East India company, and was first imported into England from Holland in 1666, by lords Arlington and Ossory.

435. It is of two kinds; *bohea*, or *black tea*, and *green tea*.

436. Tea is imported into England by the East India company, in wooden chests, lined with lead.

437. We divide our teas in Britain into three kinds of *green*, (which is the most valuable) and into five of *bohea*, or *black*. The first class includes *imperial*, or *bloom*, *hyson*, and *single tea*; the second, *souchong*, *cam-pois*, *pekoe*, *congo*, and common *bohea tea*.

438. The only use to which tea is applied, is that of making a well known beverage, by being infused in boiling water.

439. *Timber* is a term denoting every species of wood that is felled and seasoned, with the view of being employed in building houses, vessels, &c.

440. *Turpentine*

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440. *Turpentine* is a transparent resinous substance, obtained from the pine-tree.

441. *Turpentine* is divided into four kinds, viz. *clear*, or *Cyprus*; *Venice*, which is of a yellowish cast, and exudes from the larch-tree; *Strasburgh*, imported from Germany, and *common turpentine*, extracted from the spruce-fir, and brought to us from America.

442. It is employed by house-painters, and also for different varnishes in the floor-cloth, umbrella, and many other manufactures.

443. *Vanilla* is an unctuous matter, found in the pods produced by a plant which grows in the Indies and South America. It is employed almost solely in imparting a fine flavour to chocolate.

444. *Verdigris* is the acetite of copper, prepared by corroding plates of that metal with vinegar.

445. The best is made at Montpelier, in France. It is much used by the dyers of hats, to give a lustre to their black colours, when combined with a decoction of logwood and copperass. The painters use it in the largest quantities, to make their finest green colours; it is also used in plaisters and ointments.

446. *Vinegar* is an agreeable acid, penetrating liquor, prepared from wine, cider, &c. by fermenting it a second time.

France produces the finest vinegar of any country in the known world ; it comes to us in a state of perfect transparency, but it is very seldom imported into England, on account of the enormous duties, to the payment of which it is subject. In Great Britain, vast quantities of vinegar are made from malt. It is used for culinary purposes, in the composition of dyes, blacking, &c. &c.

The best home-made vinegar is made in the following manner ; To every gallon of water, add 1lb. of moist sugar, and 1lb. of raisins of the sun. Boil the whole together half an hour, and when cool, put it into a cask ; it ferments without the assistance of yeast, and becomes good vinegar in about three months.

447. *Vitriol* (green). copperas, or sulphat of iron, is used in dying, medicine, by the calico printers in making Prussian blue, Venetian red, colcothar, and writing ink.

448. There are three sorts of copperas, the green, the blue, and the white.

449. Quantities of the sulphat of iron are exported ; the white and blue are in general imported from Hungary, Cyprus, and Italy.

Copperas is formed by two different methods, by the direct combination of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) with iron, or by breaking down and exposing pyrites, (Brasses, fire-stone, or copperas-stone) to the action of the atmosphere, an efflorescence ensues, which is washed off by rain, or by throwing water on the bed, or heap. This is conducted to a reservoir, where its impurities settle ;

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tle ; from thence it is taken to a boiler, formed of lead, in which pieces of old cast iron are immersed. From this it is removed into leaden cisterns, where it forms into crystals, by means of cold. These, after being dried, are ready for use.

The blue vitriol, called otherwise blue stone, or Roman vitriol is thus made; plates of copper are heated red-hot in an oven, by which means they become quickly covered with a crust of oxide, which separates as the plates cool. This oxide is then boiled in sulphuric acid, and when it is dissolved, and the solution is become of a proper strength, the whole is poured into leaden vessels to cool and crystallize. It is used in making French green, and some other paints.

White, is formed by zinc, dissolved in boiling sulphuric acid, and the solution crystallized in leaden coolers.

450. *Wafers* are thin, circular, (in some parts of the world *square*) cakes of paste, employed for sealing letters, and other purposes.

451. The best wafers are those made in Ireland.

452. *Wax* is a solid, concrete substance, abounding in vegetables, whence it is collected by bees.

453. Wax is either yellow or white ; the former is generally denominated bee's wax, and is that which is taken from the hive, no otherwise prepared than by being separated from the honey ; this, when bleached, is denominated

nominated white wax, and is principally consumed by chandlers and apothecaries, in the preparation of salves and plasters.

454 North America, Russia, Poland, Barbary, and the islands of the Archipelago, furnish wax in abundance.

455. *Sealing-wax* is a composition of gum-lac, melted with resin, and coloured with some pigment.

456. *Wood*. This substance is too well known to need any particular description.

457. The chief species of wood, grown in Great Britain, which are employed as well in the erection of edifices, as in ship-building, are as follow, viz. oak, deal, beech, elm, ash, maple, fir, box, and cherry.

458. North and South America, Norway, and the countries surrounding the Baltic, Russia, and other parts of the world, furnish us with abundance of fir, oak, box, and many other kinds of excellent timber.

459. The dye-woods, which we import, are as follow, viz. Brazil-wood, logwood, cane-wood, brought from Africa, fustic, from the West Indies, red sander's wood, &c. &c.

460. Other sorts of wood are used in the formation of various articles, useful and ornamental, such are mahogany, (imported from the West Indies and South America, black

black and green ebony, and sapan-wood, brought from India, cedar from North America, and the West Indies, and lignum vitæ, from the same places, besides a very great variety of different kinds of timber, used for inlaid work, &c. &c.

461. North and South America, and the northern parts of Europe, abound more with timber trees than any other places in the known world.

COMMERCIAL TERMS, USAGES, AND INSTITUTIONS.

462. *Abandonment*, the act of relinquishing or giving up goods to creditors or underwriters, either in lieu of a debt, or to avoid the payment of charges.

463. *Abatement*, a deduction from a debt or contract.

464. *Acceptance*, the act of accepting a bill, which makes the acceptor or drawee liable to pay it when due.

Acceptance under protest is the act of accepting a bill for the honour of a drawer or indorser, which, being refused by the person upon whom it is drawn, is protested.

465. *Accommodation*, a term applied to the acceptance of a bill, when the drawee only lends his name, and the drawer engages to furnish

furnish him with the means of payment before the bill becomes due,

466. *Accounts* are statements in figures, with short explications of transactions in trade and commerce.

467. *Account Current*, signifies a running account, or a statement of mercantile transactions between party and party, for a certain period, and contains the present state of an account in its course, or to be continued.

468. *Acquittance*, a discharge, in writing, for a sum of money, acknowledging it to have been paid.

469. *Action* is, in a mercantile sense, applied to a law proceeding, instituted to recover the amount of a debt due and unpaid, or a compensation for damages sustained in the way of trade, either with regard to character or property.

470. *Address*, a direction, specifying a person's place of residence.

471. *Adulteration* is the act of vitiating or debasing any commodity, by mixing with it any portion of an inferior article.

472. *Agio*, a premium given for bank money, in preference to currency.

473. This term is generally used in money negotiations with Holland.

474. *Agreement*, is a minute, or memorandum,

dum, importing the consent between two or more parties; the one in disposing of, and the other in receiving some property, right, or benefit.

475. *Allowance*, a customary deduction in weights and measures; such as tare, tret, draft, clough, &c. (which see).

476. *Amount*, the sum total of a certain quantity of money, the articles of an account, &c.

477. *Annuity*, an annual sum, paid or received.

478. *Arbitration*, a mode of settling a dispute, by referring the question to the decision of one person or more, without any appeal to law.

479. *Arbitration of Exchanges*, is a method of finding such a rate of exchange between any two places, as shall be in proportion with the rates assigned between each of them, and a third place.

480. *Article*, is an item or distinct branch of an account, several of which, with their separate amounts, constitute an entire account current.

481. The term is also applied to the entry of single transactions, in any of a trader's various books. Article likewise signifies a mercantile commodity.

482. *Assets*,

482. *Assets*, are the effects left by a person deceased, in the hands of his representatives, for defraying debts, &c.

483. *Attachment*, the act by which a creditor may, (in London) claim and seize the goods of his debtor, in whatever hands he finds them.

484. *Average*, a contribution made for losses at sea.

485. In a general sense, it signifies the medium estimate of various articles of different values.

486. *Balance*, the difference between the debtor and creditor sides of an account.

487. *Balance of Trade or Commerce*, the difference between the value of the commercial imports and exports of one country with another.

488. *Ballage*, or *Bailage*, a small duty paid to the city of London, for certain goods, when exported.

489. *Ballast*, any heavy matter, such as gravel, sand, &c. placed in the hold of a ship, to make her sink to a proper depth, so that she may carry sufficient sail, without the danger of oversetting.

490. *Banco*, a word used to signify the paper issued by the bank of Venice.

491. *Bank*, a public office for keeping and circulating money.

492. *Bank-*

492. *Bank-note*, a note issued from the bank, payable on demand.

493. *Bargain*, is a contract or agreement, concerning the sale and purchase of any commodity, or parcel of goods.

494. *Barratry*, a fraud committed by the master or crew of a ship, on the owners or insurers; such as sinking, deserting, or taking away the ship, or embezzling the cargo.

495. *Barter*, the exchanging or trucking of one commodity for another,

496. *Bill*, a term generally applied to a draft, advertisement, or account.

497. *Bill of Exchange*, is a written order for the payment of money.

498. The drawer is the person who writes the order; the acceptor, he, who by writing his name upon the bill, binds himself to its payment.

499. *Bank-bill*, or *Bank post-bill*, a note signed by one of the cashiers of the bank, promising to pay, at a stated time after date, a certain sum of money to the person depositing the same, or to his order.

500. *Bills of Parcels*, an account rendered by the seller to the buyer, containing the particulars of the goods bought.

501. *Bills of Lading*, papers signed by the master of a ship, acknowledging the receipt of

of certain goods on board his vessel, and promising to deliver them at the intended place.

It is customary to make out three bills of lading, one to be left with the shipper, the second to be held by the captain of the ship, and the third to be sent to the person to whom the goods are consigned, by which he can claim them on their arrival.

502. *Bill of Entry*, a note of the particulars of goods, entered at the custom house.

503. *Bills of Exchequer*, securities issued by government, which bear interest till they are paid off.

504. *Bill of Health*, an account of the health of a crew, given by the master or captain of a vessel, or by the consul residing at the place whence she sailed.

505. *Bills, India*, bills drawn in India, on the East India company, and payable at the India-house, London.

506. *Bill, Navy*, bills issued by the Navy Board, in payment of stores for the ships, dock-yards, &c.

507. *Bill of Sale*, a deed by which a right or interest, in certain goods, is transferred.

508. *Bill of Store*, a licence granted at the custom-house to merchants, allowing them to carry, custom free, all provisions and stores, necessary for their voyage.

509. *Bill*

509. *Bill of Suffrance*, a licence granted to a merchant at the custom house, permitting him to trade from one port to another, without paying custom.

510. *Bond*, a deed or obligation, by which a person binds himself or his heirs to pay a certain sum of money at an appointed time.

511. *Bond, Post Obit*, a bond payable *after the death* of a person, whose name is therein specified.

512. *Book-keeping*, is the act of recording mercantile transactions, in a regular and systematic form, combining accuracy of calculation, with facility of reference.

The books necessary for this purpose, are as follow: *the Day Book*, containing an account of all goods, bought and sold each day; *the Journal*, in which the Debtors and Creditors, taken from the Day Book, are ascertained, in order to be transferred to *the Ledger*; which collects the scattered items, articles, or transactions, from the Journal, and places them under their respective heads, opposing Debtor to Creditor; there is an alphabet in the first pages of this book, which contains the name of every person for whom an account has been opened through the whole course of it; *the Bill Book* is an index or register of bills of exchange and promissory notes, whether *receivable* or *payable*; *the Invoice Book* contains a copy of every invoice sent off; *the Sales Book* exhibits the net proceeds of any goods sold on commission; *the Cash Book* contains an account of all money transactions,

sactions, and *the Letter Book* contains copies of all letters on business.

513. *Book of Rates*, a book shewing the duty to be paid at the custom-house, for goods exported or imported.

514. *Bottomry*, is a contract or loan on a ship, in the nature of a mortgage; but it differs from other loans and mortgages, inasmuch as the rate of interest is higher, and the security more precarious; for, if the ship be lost, neither loan nor interest can be demanded.

515. *Bounty*, is a premium given for the encouragement of some branch of trade, manufacture, or agriculture.

516. *Bubble*, is any plan calculated to induce credulous persons to place their property upon unstable ground, or to vest it in the hands of weak, dishonest, or improvident adventurers.

517. *Burthen*, is the contents of a vessel's hold, or the whole weight she is able to carry.

518. *Capital*, the amount of any sum or stock, vested in trade.

519. *Caravan*, a company of merchants who travel across the deserts of Asia and Africa, on camels, for the purpose of trading with various nations, by means of commodities, which they carry with them.

520. *Cargo*,

520. *Cargo*, is the whole lading of any trading vessel.

521. *Cash*, money, or bank-notes.

522. *Caulking*, is securing the seams of ships from being penetrated by water, by means of a composition of tow, tallow, and pitch.

523. *Certificate*, is a paper, certifying any thing.

Thus, the certificate of a bankrupt, is an acknowledgment signed by the majority of his creditors, acknowledging that he has given a true statement of his affairs, and allowing him to recommence business, free from molestation, on account of the debts he contracted prior to his bankruptcy.

524. *Character*, is the recommendation given of a person to a trader, in order to obtain for the former, credit from the latter.

525. *Charter*, is a written evidence of some grant or privilege.

526. *Charter-party*, a contract executed between the person who hires a ship, and the owner, setting forth the terms, &c.

527. *Chattels*, all kinds of goods and property.

528. *Check*, a draft on a banker, ordering payment of a sum of money to the bearer, on demand.

529. *Chevisance*,

529. *Chevisance*, a composition between debtor and creditor.

530. *Coasts*, this term is, in a mercantile sense, applied to those parts of certain countries, bordering upon the ocean, where any important branch of trade is carried on, such as the coasts of Africa, those of Spanish America, of Coromandel, Malabar, Pescherie; and India.

531. *Cocket*, a custom-house warrant, given on the entry of goods, to shew that they have paid duty.

532. *Coin*, denotes all the several stamps and species of money in every country.

533. *Colonies*, settlements formed by emigrants of any nation, in some part of the world, unoccupied by any other civilized nation. The principal colonies appertaining to Great Britain, are Jamaica, and other West India islands, Canada, and other parts of North America, and the trade of colonies is usually confined wholly to the mother country.

534. *Commission*, a per centage, or a certain premium upon every hundred pounds, or in proportion for a less sum, received or collected by agents or factors, who transact business for others.

535. *Commission of Bankruptcy*, an order under the great seal of the kingdom, directing

recting a certain number of commissioners to enquire into the affairs of a bankrupt.

536. *Company*, a society or partnership in trade or commerce.

537. The mechanics of all corporations are thus erected into companies. In London there are between 60 and 70 companies of this description.

538. *Company* is generally understood as implying a society, consisting of a considerable number of persons associated together by a charter obtained from the sovereign.

539. Commercial companies are such as are authorized to carry on a certain branch of foreign commerce, with peculiar privileges in regard thereto.

The chief commercial companies now existing in England, are the Hamburgh company, which trades with Hamburgh, and the cities on the German ocean; the Russia company, trading to Russia; the Eastland company, trading to Norway, Sweden, Poland, and Prussia; the Turkey company, trading to the Levant; the African company, trading to certain parts of Africa; the South sea, which only nominally exists; the East India company, which is by many degrees the grandest commercial association, and which has the *exclusive* privilege of trading with China, Persia, and the East Indies; and the Hudson's bay company, which trades in furs, the produce of animals abounding in the neighbourhood of Hudson's bay, in North America.

540. *Compo-*

540. *Composition*, part of a debt, taken in lieu of the whole.

541. *Compromise*, settling a difference, in which some concessions are made on both sides.

542. *Consignment*, the act of sending goods to be disposed of by a factor or broker, who is termed the *consignee*. He who consigns is called the *consigner*.

543. *Contraband Trade*, that which is prohibited by law.

544. *Convoy*, ships of war, sailing with other ships, in order to protect them.

545. *Corporation*, a body politic or *corporate*, so called because certain persons, for the purpose of trade, or otherwise, are formed into a *body*.

546. *Countervailing Duties*, equal duties established between two countries, and charged on the importation and exportation of the same kind of goods.

547. *Course*. We say, "I have received your letter in course," when a letter meets no impediment in its conveyance, but comes to hand in the regular time.

548. *Cranage*, money paid for the use of a crane to draw up goods, &c.

549. *Credit*, a trust or loan of merchandize, or money, on the reputation or solvency of the dealer.

550. *Credit-side*, is the right hand-side of an account.

551. *Crooked Lane Ware*, is a term used in custom-house entries, to denote packages of toys, turnery, &c.

552. *Currency* the money in circulation, as distinguished from bank-paper.

553. In America, and some parts of the West Indies, the paper in circulation is called currency.

554. *Custom*, a tribute, or tax, paid for goods exported and imported.

555. *Custom House*, the place where entries are made of goods imported and exported, and duties paid.

556. *Days of Grace*, a certain number of days allowed for the payment of a bill, after the written term is expired.

557. In the British dominions, three days of grace are allowed, whereas, in some places abroad, they extend to 30 days.

558. *Debenture*, a certificate given at the custom-house, when the exporter of goods conforms to the proper regulations, by which certificate he becomes entitled to receive a bounty or drawback.

559. *Debit-side*, is the left hand side of an account.

560. *Deed*, an instrument in writing, comprehending a bargain or contract between two or more parties.

361. *Defa-*

561. *Defamation*, the act of endeavouring to injure a trader's character, or credit, by illiberal or false observations, inuendoes, or assertions.

562. *Demurrage*, an allowance made to the master or owner of a ship, for being detained in port longer than the time agreed upon.

563. *Deposit*, a certain sum of money advanced in payment of any commodity or lot of goods, to insure the payment of the remainder, at the price agreed on.

564. *Deviation*, a departure without reasonable cause, from the regular course of a voyage insured, which deviation annuls the contract of insurance.

565. *Discount*, an allowance made for prompt payment, being often as much as 20 per cent. on the amount of the purchase.

566. There is also an interest or a discount allowed to persons giving cash for bills. But this is no more than 5 per cent, per annum, on the amount of the bill or bills discounted.

567. *Dividend*, a share of any profit, debt, or capital; also the interest in the stocks.

568. *Dock*, an artificial bason by the side of an harbour, in which vessels may discharge or take in cargoes, be repaired, or built.

569. *Docket*, a short memorandum or summary, affixed to larger papers.

“Striking a docket,” is when a creditor gives bond to the lord Chancellor, proving his debtor to be a bankrupt.

570. *Draft*, a bill, or check, by which one person draws for money on another. Also, an allowance dedusted from the original weight of goods.

571. *Draw*, to make or write a bill of exchange, or promissory note.

572. *Drawback*, an allowance of premium, for the exportation of goods.

573. *Duty*, a tax on merchandize.

574. *Earnest*, money advanced to bind parties to the performance of a verbal agreement.

575. *Embargo*, the stopping of ships, by order of government. Embargoes prevent vessels from entering, as well as quitting a port.

576. *Emporium*, a principal seat of commerce, or trade in general.

577. *Entrepôt*, a public magazine, appointed in foreign countries, for the reception of goods imported.

578. *Errors excepted*. These words are always placed at the foot of an account, to claim allowance for any omissions or overcharges, in the course of the statement.

579. *Exchange*, a building, walk, or rendezvous, where merchants meet, for the purpose

pose of transacting business, negotiating bills, making contracts, and forming connections.

580. *Exchange*, signifies also, the bartering or exchanging the money of one place, for that of another, by means of a bill of exchange.

581. The course of exchange is the value agreed upon by merchants and others, and is continually fluctuating above or below the par of exchange, according as the demand for bills is greater or less.

To make this explanation more clear, we will suppose that it be agreed upon among merchants, that the course of exchange between Dublin and London, shall be 10 *per cent.* or 10 pounds upon every hundred pounds remitted to that country. Now, if I require to have a bill on Dublin, I need only give a merchant at London, (who deals in exchange) *one hundred pounds, British*, and he will give me in return an order on Dublin, for *one hundred and ten pounds, Irish*. If I negotiate my bill at Dublin, the case is exactly reversed, for there I give *one hundred and ten pounds, Irish*, to procure a bill on London for *one hundred pounds, British*.

582. *Excise*, an inland tax, levied upon various commodities, such as spirits, wine, malt, &c.

583. *Exports*, are the commodities sent from one country to another.

584. *Factorage*, the allowance made or given by a merchant to his agent.

585. *Factory*,

585. *Factory*, a commercial establishment in a foreign country, where factors, merchants, and traders, carry on business with the inhabitants of the place.

586. *Failure*, is a cessation of payments, in consequence of disability to fulfil mercantile engagements, and is either owing to unavoidable misfortune, or the imprudence of the insolvent.

587. *Fairs*, are meetings, established for the greater convenience of commerce ; they consist of merchants, traders, &c. who bring their goods from distant places, in order to afford all parties a particular mart, where they may purchase or dispose of commodities to mutual advantage.

588. The chief commercial fairs in Europe, are those of Leipsic and Francfort.

589. *Finances*, the public revenues, or pecuniary resources of the government.

590. *Firm*, the title or signature of a mercantile house, or company.

591. *Forestalling*, is the buying of goods, &c. before they come to market, with a design to raise the price.

592. *Forgery*, is the act of imitating the hand-writing of any person, with an intention of committing fraud.

This crime is punishable with death, and justly so ; for, were not the law thus severe, forgeries would

would become so frequent, that no man could venture to trust his property in the hands of another, and there would be an end of trade.

593. *Freight*, the goods which a ship carries; also the money paid for carrying them.

594. *Fund*, a stock or capital; that by which any expence is supported.

595. *Garble*, the dust, dross, and refuse, of spices and drugs.

596. *Garbler*, one who picks out the dust of spices, &c.

597. *Garbling*, picking out the worst of any commodity.

598. *Gauger*, a person appointed to gauge or ascertain the contents of any excisable commodity.

599. *Gazette*, a paper published by government, containing, amongst other things, notices of the dissolution of partnerships, commissions of bankruptcy, dividends on their estates, their certificates; the suspension or continuance of bounties, embargoes, &c.

600. *Government*. "For your government," in mercantile letter writing, is synonymous with "For your information," "that you may know how to act."

601. *Gross*, twelve dozen.

602. *Gross-weight*, the whole weight of goods, including chests or bags, dust, dross, &c.

603. *Guild*,

603. *Guild*, a company or society of men, incorporated.

604. *Hypothecate*, to pledge or pawn a ship for necessities. Thus, a master may hypothecate a ship, or the goods she carries, when in distress at sea.

605. *Hanse-towns*, a number of maritime towns, situate in the north of Germany, which originally associated together in a league, for the protection of their commerce.

Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburgh, are the principal towns now distinguished by the name of Hanse-towns. The league into which the Hanse-towns entered, is commonly called the Hanseatic league.

606. *Hat-money*, a perquisite allowed to the captain of a ship.

607. *Imports*, the commodities brought into a country from foreign parts.

608. *Impost*, a duty on goods imported.

609. *Inch of Candle*. This term applies to the mode of disposing of a lot, or parcel of goods, by lighting a small piece of wax candle, about an inch long, and suffering it to burn down, whilst the biddings for the lot or parcel are going on. The last bidder, when the candle goes out, is entitled to the article exposed to sale.

610. This mode is principally followed by the

the brokers who sell goods by auction at the coffee houses around the exchange.

611. *Indemnity*, is where one person secures another from responsibility against any particular event; thus, a policy of insurance is a contract of indemnity, against any particular loss.

612. *Indorsement*, or *Endersement*, the putting one's name on the back of a bill.

613. *Indorsement* likewise signifies the memorandum written upon the backs of letters, so soon as they are answered, including the name of the person from whom received, the date of the letter, and the time when it was answered.

614. *Instalments*, payments of a sum of money, in certain proportions, and at stipulated times.

615. *Instant*, the present month.

616. *Insurance*, or *Assurance*, a contract of indemnity, by which one party engages, for a stipulated sum, to insure another party against a risk to which he is exposed.

The party who takes upon him the risk, is called the *insurer*, *assurer*, or *underwriter*, (from the circumstance of his writing his name at the foot of the policy); and the party protected by the insurance, is called the *insured*, or *assured*; the sum paid is called the *premium*, and the paper or parchment, containing the contract, is called the *policy*.

617. *Interest*,

617. *Interest*, is a premium paid for the loan of money.

618. *Inventory*, a schedule, account, or catalogue of effects.

619. *Invoice*, is a paper containing the costs and charges on goods sent by sea, from one place to another, the same as a bill of parcels, made out by a tradesman.

620. *Kentledge*, iron nails and heavy articles, used as ballast for ships.

621. *Lastage*, the ballast or lading of a ship; the word is sometimes used for garbage, rubbish, &c.

622. *Leakage*, an allowance made at the custom-house, for waste, or loss of liquors, by leaking.

Letter. Letters of business ought always to be written in as clear, concise, and correct a manner, as possible; and great caution should be used by the merchant not to commit any thing to writing, which, in the hands of another, might, even by possibility, injure his credit or reputation, or involve him in difficulty.

623. *Letter of Advice*, a letter giving notice of any transaction. This term is usually applied to a letter *advising* a correspondent of the sailing of a ship, for his government in effecting insurance upon the ship and cargo, or any part thereof.

624. *Letter*,

624. *Letter of Attorney*, or *Power of Attorney*, a writing which empowers one person to act for another.

625. *Letter of Credit*, a letter by which one person can receive money, on the credit of another.

626. *Letter of Licence*, a writing, granted to a man who has failed, signed and sealed by his creditors; whereby the debtor has a longer time for payment, and may attend to his business, without fearing an arrest of his person, or a seizure of his property.

627. *Letters Patent*, privileges granted to an inventor, to enable him exclusively to enjoy the advantages of his invention, for a certain term of years.

628. *Letters of Marque*, are commissions granted to masters of ships, and others, in time of war, to make reprisals on the ships of the enemy.

629. *Licence*, a privilege from government, for carrying on a trade or business, on which a certain duty is laid.

630. *Lien*, a claim or attachment on any property which a person has in his possession for a debt due to him from the owner of the property.

631. *Light house*, a tower, generally situated on an eminence, near the sea-coast, or at the entrance of some port or river, for
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the guidance of ships, in dark nights, by a fire, or revolving lights placed on its top.

632. *Lighterage*, money paid for carrying goods to and from a ship, in a boat, or lighter.

633. *Limitation*, a period limited by law, within which, if sums of money due, be not claimed, they are not legally recoverable.

634. *Liquidation*, the concluding, or winding up of a business, such as paying and receiving all debts, &c.

635. *Manifest*, a paper containing the particulars of a ship and cargo, which must be signed by the master of the vessel, before any of the goods can be landed; or, (*if the vessel be outward bound*) before she can be permitted to sail.

636. *Manufacture*, a commodity produced by manual labour, or machinery, from any raw material.

637. *Mart*, a great market, fair, staple, or other place of public trade.

638. *Maximum*, the highest, and minimum, the lowest price of any article, as fixed by some law or regulation.

639. *Money*, in the common signification of the word, applies only to metallic coin. In commerce, money is either real or imaginary. Real money is coin, such as guineas, &c.;

&c. ; imaginary money is mere money of account, such as the pound.

640. *Monopoly*, the act of unlawfully buying up a particular commodity, with the intent of having the exclusive privilege of selling it at an exorbitant price, or an exclusive privilege of buying and selling certain commodities.

641. *Mortgage*, a pawn of lands, houses, or goods, given as a security for money borrowed. The borrower is called *the mortgager*, and the lender *the mortgagee*.

642. *Mulcts*, fines laid on ships or goods, for the maintenance of consuls, garrisons, &c.

643. *Navigation*, the art of conducting a ship through the ocean, the shortest and most commodious way.

644. *Neat*, or *Net Weight*, the weight of any commodity alone, without the cask, bag, dross, &c.

645. *Net Proceeds*, the amount which goods produce, after deducting every necessary expence.

646. *Non-claim*, is where a creditor neglects to make his claim within a proper time, in which case he cannot enforce his demand.

647. *Note*, an order or a promise in writing, to pay a certain sum of money at a stated period, or on demand.

648. *Noting*, is the act of a notary, when a bill is not duly honoured, (or paid). This act consists in presenting the bill for payment, and, if it be refused, making a declaration in writing of its dishonour.

649. *Ordinance Debentures*, bills issued by the Board of Ordnance, for the payment of stores, &c. purchased for that department.

650. *Paper Credit*, the paper money circulating in the country, and issued upon the security of the bank of England. The term is also used to denote the acceptance and negociation of bills among merchants.

651. *Par of Exchange*, the quantity of money, whether real or imaginary, of one country, which is equal in value to a certain quantity of the money of another.

For example: the value of a guinea in Ireland is one pound, two shillings, and nine pence; and therefore, when, on giving a merchant at London one pound, two shillings, and nine pence, he will give you an order on Dublin, for a guinea, exchange is said to be at par, or that the money of the two countries are at their proper standard, as they regard each other.

652. *Partnership*, is when two or more persons unite in trade, and agree to participate in profit or loss, according to their respective shares in the capital.

653. *Patterns*,

653. *Patterns*, consist of specimens of manufactured articles, which are either sent to correspondents, to enable them to make choice of such commodities as they may require, or else are carried about from town to town, by commercial travellers, for the purpose of obtaining orders for goods.

654. *Permit*, a licence or warrant, for the passing or selling goods, which have paid duty or excise.

655. *Pierage*, money paid for the use of a pier.

656. *Pilotage*, money paid for the piloting a ship.

657. *Plantations*, are territories in some foreign part, peopled by, and dependant upon the mother country; such are our settlements in the West Indies, &c.

658. *Port*, is a harbour, or haven, where ships may shelter from bad weather, and where custom-house officers are appointed to superintend their loading and unloading.

659. *Portage*, money paid for sailor's wages, whilst in port.

660. *Postage*, the money paid for forwarding letters from one part of the kingdom to another, or to foreign countries.

661. *Premium*, the sum given to a merchant for instructing a young man in the practical part of any branch of commerce. It is also

used to denote the *per centage* at which insurances are effected.

662. *Price Current*, a printed list of articles of merchandize, with the *current price*, or price of the day, attached to each; published periodically, (generally once or twice a week) at London, and some other commercial cities and towns.

In a price current, the different merchantable commodities, subdivided into their peculiar qualities and kinds, are alphabetically arranged, and their current prices, &c. annexed to them. In the succeeding articles, its items are classed under the general head of WINE.

	From	to	Per.
WINE.			
Red Port, - - - - - £	90	96	P.
Old, - - - - -	100		
Sherry, - - - - -	92	100	Bt.
Lisbon, - - - - -	87	90	P.
Vidonia, - - - - -	70	78	
Bucellas, - - - - -	95		
Mountain, - - - - -	75	80	Bt.
Madeira, - - - - -	80	120	P.
Claret, - - - - -	70	90	H.
Rhenish, - - - - -			A.

Explanation of the above Table. The first column contains the general denomination of the article quoted, together with an enumeration of the particular species of that article, which are saleable in the London market. The second column shews the

the lowest price at which the inferior quality of each sort of wine may be purchased. The third column shews the highest price demanded for the best quality. The fourth column specifies the measure by which each is sold, this is signified by an initial letter, thus P. denotes *Pipe*, Bt. *Butt*, H. *Hogshead*, and A. *Aume*, (a German measure). Besides these particulars, there are others added to different articles, such as the *duty inwards*, the *duty outwards*, and the *drawbacks*, allowed upon commodities re-exported.

To each of these is assigned a particular column. When the *duty* payable upon an article is expressed, the *price* set down is the first cost, to which the importer should add the duty that he must pay at the custom house, before he is permitted to remove the article. It is usual in prices current to quote the prices of wine and some other articles conjunctively with the duties; so that to the prices of such articles the dealer adds only what he expects to receive as profit on the sale, with freight, carriage, and other incidental expenses.

663. *Primage*, a certain allowance to the captain and mariners.

664. *Privateer*, a ship of war, fitted out under the king's commission, by individuals, for the purpose of annoying the enemy, and deriving emolument from the prizes made by cruising in different seas.

665. *Precuration*, the empowering an agent to act for, and use the signature of a merchant, in signing drafts, letters, &c.

666. *Protest*,

666. *Protest*, a paper made out by a notary public, declaring a bill to have been refused payment or acceptance.

667. *Proximo*, the next month.

668. *Quarantine*, the time that a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to keep from all intercourse of commerce; also, certain duties imposed on ships, for the purposes of quarantine.

669. *Quay*, a lawful wharf for the landing of goods.

670. *Receipt*, a written acknowledgment of having received a sum of money.

671. *Re-exchange*, the like sum of money payable by the drawer of a bill of exchange, which is returned protested, for the exchange of the sum mentioned in the bill, back again to the place whence it was drawn.

672. *Regrating*, buying and selling, in the same market, corn, or any other article of provision.

673. *Remittance*, forwarding money from one place to another, by bills of exchange, orders, or the like. Remittance is also used to imply the fee allowed to a banker, for his remitting money.

674. *Respondentia*, is a bond and contract, by which money is borrowed on the security
of

of goods, the same as in bottomry, on the security of a ship.

675. *Restitution*, is, that where money has been paid wrongfully, or by mistake, the person so paying, has a right to demand it back.

676. *Retail*, is a dealing in small quantities, in opposition to dealing by wholesale.

677. *Returns*, value returned to a consigner, for goods sold by a consignee.

678. *Sale*, the act by which a dealer disposes of a parcel of goods to a customer.

679. *Salvage*, an allowance made for saving ships or goods from danger of seas, enemies, &c. This is paid by the insurers, if the ship or goods be insured; if not insured it is paid by the owners of the goods, &c.

680. *Scot and Lot*, a customary contribution laid upon all persons, according to their ability.

681. *Sea-worthy*, is, when a ship is, in every respect, fitted for a voyage.

682. *Seizure*, the act of stopping and detaining prohibited goods, attempted to be brought into the country clandestinely.

683. *Set off*, is, where tradesmen are mutually indebted, and the one calls upon the other for a settlement of his account; the person so applied to, may liquidate, either wholly,

wholly, or in part, the claim made upon him, by furnishing the applicant with his account, as a make-weight, or *set-off*.

684. *Smuggling*, privately importing or exporting such goods as are prohibited by government from being brought into, or sent out of the country, or importing and exporting other commodities, without paying the customs, or excise duties.

685. *Stamps*, are certain marks impressed upon the paper and parchment, whereon bills, bonds, wills, agreements, and most other legal instruments are drawn.

Stamps are of various prices, according to the sums disposed of by means of bills, &c. The courts of law will not admit as evidence any instrument which is not legally stamped.

686. *Standard*, the criterion, whereby the component parts of gold and silver coin, plate, &c. are regulated.

687. *Staple*, a place of public sale, and even a town or city possessing such an advantage. *A staple article*, or *commodity*, is synonymous with the principal marketable or saleable article of a place.

688. *Sterling*, genuine English money, whether real or imaginary.

689. *Stocks*, or *Public Funds*, are the debts of government, for which interest is paid from

from the revenues set apart for the purpose.

The mode of raising supplies for the state, is by borrowing money from individuals, or public bodies, and levying taxes for the payment of the interest: it is called the *Funding System*; and the loans thus raised, constitute the *National Debt*. The debts of government differ from other contracts, inasmuch as the public creditor, or stockholder, can only claim his interest; he may, however, sell his stock; that is, he may transfer his claim to any other person, and thus obtain his capital, more or less according to the price of stock, which fluctuates from a variety of causes. Loans are sometimes raised on annuities for a limited time, and such are called *Terminable Annuities*, and *Irredeemable*; but the general practice is to raise loans on interest, and these are called *Perpetual Annuities*, and also *Redeemable*, because government has the option of paying off the principal, whenever it is at par. The different funds are further distinguished according to the terms on which they were established. Thus, some are called the *three per cents*, others the *four per cents*, and some the *five per cents*. The manner of buying stock is to give a specific sum for a nominal one; if, for example, the price of the *three per cents* be 60*l.* it is paying this sum for 100*l.* stock, which yields a dividend of 3*l.* a year, which is then said to be at par, or at the rate of five per cent per annum, interest. The same interest accrues in the *four per cents*, when at 80; and the *five per cents*, when at 100. It may, however, be observed, that the interest in the different funds is not always equal; the time of paying the dividends

dends makes a difference, and a preference is likewise given to that stock which is most marketable, and the least liable to be redeemed by government. New loans are generally paid in by instalments of 10 or 15 per cent, at stated periods, and they usually comprehend different kinds of stock, which, together, are called *Omnium*. If these be disposed of separately before the instalments are paid, the different articles are denominated *Scrip*. The *Omnium* fluctuates like other stocks; that is, the original terms are sometimes at a premium, and sometimes at a discount. Loans are called a *Funded Debt*, when taxes are appropriated for paying the interest; but, sums raised by government, for which no such provision is made, are called the *Unfunded Debt*. Of the latter description, are *Exchequer*, *Navy*, *Victualling*, and *Ordnance Bills*.

690. *Stock*, the principal sum or property, employed in a trade. The word stock, is, likewise, applied to the capitals of the Bank of England, the East India, and South Sea companies, whose stock is transferrable, like government funds, but the dividends vary according to the success of the companies.

691. *Stock Table*. The nature of stock-jobbing or dealing in the public funds has already been described under the head of Commercial Usages; in this place, therefore, it is merely intended to explain the stock-table, which is published periodically, for the purpose of exhibiting

exhibiting the fluctuations of the public funds. The following table is extracted from Lloyd's List, and the explanation of each of its items is printed in small letter immediately opposite —

TABLE.	Explanation of the annexed Table.
Bank Stock 245½	{ That is £ 245 10s. must be given on that day, to purchase £ 100 bank stock.
India stock	{ None in the market.
3 per cent. red. 66⅔	{ The value of £ 100 in the 3 per cent. reduced, was £ 66 and ⅔ of a pound, or £ 66 12 6.
3 per cent. consols, 67½	{ £ 100 in the 3 per cent. consols, worth £ 67 10.
4 per cent. consols, 82.	{ £ 100 worth £ 82 in the 4 per cent. consols.
5 per cent. navy 98½.	{ 100 worth £ 98 10 in the 5 per cent. Navy.
Bank long annuities, 18.	{ This refers to certain annuities, granted for a term of years, the market price of which, on the 6th of May, was 18 years, that is to say, if I wish to purchase an annuity of £ 50 in this particular stock, I must pay at the rate of £ 50 per annum for the term of 18 years, or the gross sum of £ 900 down.
Omnium, 1½.	{ This word refers to the several sorts of stocks, in which a new loan is made; for instance, if government borrow 20 million and give to each lender for every £ 100 so purchased, certain

Omnium, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

certain shares in different sorts of stock, the lender can sell all such sorts of stock by the lump or as *omnium*, and is entitled to a certain per centage on the sale which on this day was $1\frac{1}{2}$ or £ 1 10 per £ 100.

India bonds, 2 discount.

The bonds given by the East India company, on this day bore a discount of 2s. so that if it were required to purchase £ 900's worth of them, they might be had at £ 899 2.

Imp. ann. or imperial annuities.

None in the market.

Ex. bills, 1s. discount, 1 p.

On the 6th of May, exchequer bills of £ 100 each, fluctuated in value from 1s. discount to 1s. premium, so that at one part of the day ten of them would have been purchased at 10s. less than £ 1000, and at the close of the day, at 10s. more than £ 1000.

Lottery tickets, £ 18.

Lottery tickets sold on that day £ 18 each.

Consols for account, $67\frac{3}{4}$.

This signifies, that some persons had bought stock in anticipation, and agreed to give for it, on a certain day, £ 67 15 per cent. or per £ 100.

Exchanges. The nature of exchanges has already been described under the head of "*Exchange*," and "*par of Exchange*," in the catalogue of commercial terms. In this place we purpose explaining the meaning of the quotations of different exchanges, which appear in Lloyd's List, and some periodical works. The following is a table of the course

course of Exchange, taken from Lloyd's List of 10th March 1809.

Hamburgh (on that day)	gave 34 schillings 9 grotes, for 1 <i>l</i> .
Altona, (————)	gave 51 schillings 1 grote for 1 <i>l</i> .
Amsterdam, (————)	gave 33 schillings ———— for 1 <i>l</i> .
Paris, (————)	gave 20 francs 19 cents, for 1 <i>l</i> .
Leghorn, (————)	received, 57 pence, for 1 pezza, of 8 rials
Naples, (————)	received, 42 pence, for 1 ducat.
Genoa, (————)	received, 50½ pence, for 1 pezza.
Lisbon, (————)	received, 60 pence, for 1 milrea.
Oporto, (————)	received, 65 pence, for 1 milrea.
Dublin, (————)	gave, 110 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . for 100 <i>l</i> .

To explain the table more clearly it will be necessary to state that what we have placed in parentheses, does not appear in the periodical publications, in which therefore, the quotation of Hamburgh only stands thus, *Hamburgh*, 34,9. By this it is well understood among merchants that for every pound a Hamburgh correspondent owes any English trader he has a right to pay the latter 34 schillings 9 grotes, and accordingly if A. at Hamburgh owed B. of London £500, B. would be entitled to draw upon A. for the sum of 17375 schillings, or 500 times 34 schillings 9 grotes, (twelve grotes to the schilling), Again, in quoting the course of exchange between Dublin and London, Lloyd's List states it thus: *Dublin*, 30, that is, in order to obtain £100 *English*, Dublin must pay 10 *per cent* or £110, and accordingly if a merchant at London, (the course of exchange being 10), were to give £500 *English*, to a dealer in exchange, the latter would in return grant an order on Ireland for £550 *Irish*, so that Ireland would give £550 of her money for 500 of ours.

692. *Stowage*, money paid for stowing goods in the hold of a ship.

693. *Subsidy*, an aid, or tribute, granted to the king by a tax on lands, goods, &c.

694. *Surety*, is where one person becomes bound to pay a certain sum for another.

695. *Tally*, a cleft piece of wood, to score any account upon. Tallies are used by the officers of the Exchequer, who keep one of the clefts in the office, and give the other to such persons as pay in money upon loan.

696. *Tare and Tret*.—*Tare* is an allowance to a buyer, for the weight of a package, and is either at so much per barrel, chest, &c. or at so much per cwt. for the whole.

697. *Tret*, is an allowance for waste, dust, &c.

698. *Tariff*, an account of the rates of duties imposed on merchandize.

699. *Tender*, an offer to pay a debt, or to perform a duty.

700. *Tonnage*, certain duties imposed on goods. This term is also applied to the burden, or number of tons carried by a ship.

701. *Tontine*, a loan raised on life annuities, with the benefit of survivorship.

702. *Trade-winds*, denote certain regular winds at sea, blowing either the same way constantly, or alternately, from opposite points. These winds, in the Indian seas, are called *monsoons*.

703. *Transfer*,

703. *Transfer*, that act whereby one party transfers his right, interest, or property, to another.

704. *Transitu*. Goods are said to be *in transitu*, when they are on their passage, either by land or water-carriage, from one place to another.

705. *Transpose*, is to remove an article from one person's account, to that of another.

706. *Treaty of Commerce*, an agreement, signed by deputies of two or more nations, whereby a commercial intercourse is established among them, and their trade placed upon a basis mutually advantageous.

707. *Tunnage*, an impost of so much per tun, on liquors, imported or exported.

708. *Value received*, is generally added to the body of a bill of exchange, and occasionally, the species of value received, or from whom received, is superadded.

709. *Venture*, goods sent to a foreign market, on mere speculation.

Such speculations should be grounded as nearly as possible on probability, as to the sale of the articles, the fairness of the prices they may be likely to fetch, &c.

710. *Ullage*, what a cask of liquor wants of being quite full.

711. *Ultimo*, the last month.

712. *Usance*, a month, or certain period after the date of a foreign bill of exchange, limited for its payment, according to the custom of the places respectively, through which the exchanges run.

713. *A double usance*, is double the accustomed time, or two months; and *a half usance* is half the time, or half a month.

714. *Usury*, the charge of interest beyond what is allowed by law, which is 5 per cent.

Usury is punished by a fine of three times the amount of the sum on which usurious interest has been taken.

715. *Warehouse*, a house where goods or wares are deposited, or kept.

716. *Warehoused Goods*, or *Bonded Goods*, are certain articles, which, on being landed, are warehoused, upon bond being given by the owner for the payment of duties, &c.

717. *Wharf*, a place conveniently situated near the water's edge, where goods may be landed with safety and facility.

718. *Wharfage*, money paid for the use of a wharf.

719. *Will and Testament*, is that disposition of property which is made by a person to take place after his death.

COMMERCIAL DENOMINATIONS, AS APPLIED TO PERSONS.

720. *Acceptor*, is he who writes his name on the face of a bill, and thereby undertakes to pay the same.

721. *Actionary*, is the proprietor of stock, in a trading company.

722. *Actuary*, is the principal or confidential calculator in an insurance office, &c.

723. *Administrator*, is a person allowed to administer in the ecclesiastical court; by which, he or she takes charge of the personal effects of one who dies intestate, that is, without making a will.

724. *Agent*, a person duly authorized to act for another.

725. *Alien*, one born in a strange country, out of the allegiance of the king.

726. *Apprentice*, is a youth bound for a certain term, to learn any particular art, or mystery. The general term of an apprenticeship is seven years, though, with a common attention from the young man, and a regular explanation from the master, any business may be learnt in two or three.

727. *Arbitrator*, is a person chosen to determine a controversy between two parties.

728. *Assignee*,

128 COMMERCIAL DENOMINATIONS.

728. *Assignee*, one of the creditors of a bankrupt, appointed to manage the affairs of the latter, for the benefit of the former. There are two assignees to every bankrupt's estate, who are generally principal creditors.

729. *Back-maker*, is one who makes backs, or vats, for the use of brewers.

730. *Banker*, the proprietor of a bank.

731. *Bankrupt*, a person in trade, who cannot make good his payments, and has, therefore, a commission of bankruptcy taken out against him.

732. *Blackwell-hall Factors*, are persons who sell woollen-goods on commission, in London. The goods thus sold, are usually deposited in Blackwell-hall, Basinghall Street, and hence the designation of the factors.

733. *Broker*, is a person appointed to transact business between merchants. Brokers are variously denominated, according to their occupations; thus, there are ship brokers, insurance-brokers, exchange, or bill-brokers, stock-brokers, drug-brokers, &c.

734. *Cambist*, a dealer in bills of exchange, or one skilled in the business of exchanges.

735. *Captain*, the master or commander of a vessel.

736. *Cashier*,

736. *Cashier*, one whose duty it is to pay and receive money for bills or drafts of persons keeping cash at a banking-house.

737. *Censal*, a denomination given to a broker in the ports of the Levant.

738. *Clerk*, a person employed to manage the whole, or to superintend a certain department of a merchant's business.

739. *Commissioner*, one who has a commission, or lawful warrant, to execute any public employment.

Thus, a *Commissioner of Bankrupts*, is authorized to investigate the affairs of a bankrupt, and to make a report thereon to the Lord Chancellor.

740. *Consignee*, him to whom goods are sent, or consigned for sale.

741. *Consigner*, he who consigns goods for sale.

742. *Consul*, an officer appointed to attend to the commercial interests of his nation, in a foreign country.

743. *Creditor*, is he to whom money is owing.

744. *Debtor*, he by whom money is owing.

745. *Denizen*, one who, being a foreigner, is made free of the British dominions, and allowed to trade within them.

746. *Dragoman*, a name for an interpreter in some Eastern nations.

747. *Drawer*,

130 COMMERCIAL DENOMINATIONS.

747. *Drawer*, he who draws, or makes a bill of exchange.

748. *Drawee*, he upon whom a bill of exchange is drawn.

749. *Dry-salter*, is a wholesale dealer in all sorts of drugs and colours, for dyers' use.

750. *Executor*, he that is entrusted to perform the will of a testator.

751. *Factor*, a merchant's agent, or correspondent, in some distant part.

752. *Fellmonger*, a dealer in skins and wool.

753. *Grocer*, one who sells spices, sugar, tea, coffee, &c. by wholesale or retail.

754. *Haberdasher*, a dealer in ribbons, tapes, women's caps, gloves, and the like.

755. *Hosier*, a dealer in stockings, woven night-caps, gloves, &c. &c.

756. *Indorser*, is he who writes his name on the back of a bill or note.

757. *Insolvent*, one who is unable to discharge his debts.

758. *Land Waiter*, or *Searcher*, a custom-house officer, whose duty it is to take account of goods exported and imported. Land waiters are to see that the number and descriptions of the packages agree with the indorsement of the cocket, and to prevent the importation and exportation of illegal commodities, for which purpose he is authorized

authorized to open and inspect all packages entered at the custom-house.

759. *Lorimer*, is a bridle-cutter, or one who makes bridles for horses.

760. *Merchant*, a person who trades to foreign countries, or trafficks in a large way on his own account.

761. *Notary-Public*, one duly appointed to attest deeds, and other writings, and also to note and protest bills of exchange, drafts, or notes, when unpaid or returned.

762. *Packer*, a person who carries on the business of packing goods for merchants and other traders.

763. *Partner*, an associate in business, one who shares the profits of trade.

764. *Part-owners*, are persons possessed of certain shares of a ship.

765. *Pilot*, a person, whose office is to conduct vessels into a road or harbour, over bars or sands, or through intricate and dangerous channels.

766. *Pirate*, a sea-robber, one who plunders vessels, either at sea or in a river.

767. *Publisher*, he who purchases the manuscript-works of authors, and, having printed them, vends the copies to the booksellers and the public.

768. *Questmen*, persons appointed to enquire

quire into abuses, especially such as relate to weights and measures.

769. *Regrator*, he who buys wares or victuals, on purpose to enhance the prices, in the same market.

770. *Supercargo*, a person employed by a merchant to go a voyage with a certain ship, to a stated place, and there dispose of the cargo to the best advantage, or put it safely into the hands of a consignee.

771. *Tellers*, are officers or clerks in public offices, who receive and pay money.

772. *Throwster*, one who prepares raw silk for the weavers, by cleansing and twisting it.

773. *Tide Waiter*, an officer appointed to attend the loading and unloading of ships, in order to prevent contraband trade.

774. *Trustee*, him in whose hands the property of an insolvent is vested, in order that he shall make a fair division of it among his creditors.

775. *Vendor*, the seller of goods.

776. *Vendee*, the person to whom goods are sold.

777. *Umpire*, a person appointed to settle a dispute or difference, when arbitrators cannot agree.

778. *Underwriter*, is a person who insures ships, cargoes, or other risks, which is performed by writing his name under a policy of insurance.

779. *Witness*,

779. *Witness*, is a person sworn to give evidence in any cause, depending in a court of law; also, he, who, by signing his name in one corner of a bond, or other instrument, undertakes to prove the signature of the maker of such bond.

A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS

Of every trading Nation throughout the World, with the Branches of Commerce peculiar to each.

ENGLAND.—London, exports and imports merchandize from every part of the globe, and carries on an immense inland trade, as well through the medium of land carriage as of the river Thames, and the Grand Junction Canal, with all parts of England. The East India trade is entirely confined to London.

Liverpool, trades principally with North and South America, and the West Indies.

Bristol, trades largely with America, the West Indies, Ireland, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal.

Hull, trades principally with the northern parts of Europe, as Russia, Sweden, Denmark, &c.

Shields, Sunderland, Whitehaven, and Workington, are engaged almost entirely in the coal trade, which these ports carry on with almost every part of Great Britain and Ireland.

Whitby, Scarborough, Grimsby, Lynn, Yarmouth, Harwich, Winchelsea, Eastburn, Shoreham, Dorchester, Weymouth, Lyme Regis,
N
Teignmouth,

Teignmouth, Dartmouth, Fowey, Grampound, Ilfracomb, and Chepstow, are chiefly engaged in the coasting-trade, with London, and the other parts of Great Britain, whither they send corn and provisions; and, in return, receive manufactured goods.

Lowestoffe, Queenborough, and Grampound, are extensively engaged in the oyster fishery, the produce of which they send to London and other places by water.

Dover, carries on an extensive coasting trade, and in time of peace there is a vast deal of contraband or illegal traffic carried on between this port and some of the ports of France.

Portsmouth, Gosport, and Plymouth, are the grand rendezvous of our naval forces, and the chief trade of their ports consists in supplying the ships of war with provisions and warlike stores.

Exmouth, or the port of Exeter, maintains an advantageous intercourse with Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, and Germany.

Falmouth, is the station of the packets which pass between England, Spain, America, and the West Indies; and it also carries on an extensive pilchard fishery.

Lancaster, has a considerable share of the West India trade.

IRELAND.—The chief ports are Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Dundalk, Drogheda, Wexford, Cork, Waterford, Kinsale, Youghal, Dungarvan, Galway, Sligo, and Limerick.

Of these ports, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda, are the most extensively engaged.—

Dublin, trades with all parts of the world, and Waterford and Cork ship immense quantities

cles of beef, bacon, butter, &c. to the West Indies and America. Drogheda exports linen cloth to various parts.

SCOTLAND.—The chief ports are Wick, Dornoch, Tain, Dingwall, Cromarty, Fortrose, Nairn, Inverness, Banff, Peterhead, Aberdeen, Montrose, Dundee, Dysart, Inverkeithing, Leith, Berwick, Dunbar, Eyemouth, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Stranraer, Ayr, Irvine, Glasgow, Dumbarton, Greenock, Inverary, and Ullapool.

Glasgow and Leith, are extensively engaged in the West India trade, and in time of peace they carry on a considerable traffic with Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other trading nations of Europe. The other ports of Scotland confine themselves chiefly to the coasting trade.

HOLLAND.—The chief ports are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Sloten, and Dockum; Amsterdam and Rotterdam trade to all parts of the world, and are the chief seats of Dutch commerce.

GERMANY.—The chief ports are Hamburgh, Bremen, Embden, Lubeck, Rostock, and Triest. Of these Hamburgh is the most considerable; and it is supposed to have carried on during the late war, as much trade as any other port in Europe.

THE LOW COUNTRIES.—The chief ports are Dunkirk, Ostend, Antwerp, and Dornburg. Antwerp is the chief of these ports; and it trades with every part of Europe.

DENMARK.—The chief ports are Copenhagen and Elsinore.

NORWAY.—The ports are Christiana, Bergen, Frederickstadt, Drontheim, and Salten.

SWEDEN.—The ports are Carlsron, Saltzburgh, Carlshaven, Gottenburg, Stockholm, and Warburg.

RUSSIA.—The chief ports are Petersburg, Narva, Riga, Revel, Archangel, Cherson, Kola, and Astracan.

Petersburgh and Archangel are the most important of these ports; they supply most parts of Europe with tallow, hemp, iron, and other produce of Russia.

PRUSSIA.—The chief ports are Dantzick, Elbing, Braneburgh, Konigsburg, Memel, Stettin, and Colberg. Dantzick and Memel carry on a more extensive trade than all the rest of the Prussian ports put together.

FRANCE.—The chief ports are Havre de Grace, Rouen, Cherbourg, St. Maloes, Brest, L'Orient, Nantes, Rochelle, Rochefort, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, Marseilles.

From Rouen salt and wine are shipped; from Cherbourg, Nantes, and L'Orient, vast quantities of brandy, and from Bourdeaux, claret, burgundy, &c. Marseilles trades with the Levant, and the East Indies; and Brest is the rendezvous of the French navy.

SPAIN.—The chief ports are Barcelona, Valencia, Alicant, Carthagena, Almeria, Malaga, Cadiz, Seville, St. Sebastian, Bilboa, St. Andero, Corunna, and St. Lucar.

Barcelona, exports wool and fruit; Valencia, almonds and wine; Alicant and Carthagena, wine, fruit, and ashes; Malaga, Cadiz, and Seville,

ville, oranges, lemons, and wines of various kinds; and Bilboa, Spanish wool.

PORTUGAL.—The chief ports are Faro, Lagos, Lisbon, and Oporto. The two latter are the only Portuguese ports that carry on any extensive trade. Lisbon trades with most parts of Europe and with South America, but the commerce of Oporto is almost confined to England, whither it sends annually, thousands of pipes of port wine.

ITALY.—The chief ports are Venice, Ancona, Manfredonio, Otranto, Gallipoli, Taranto, Crotono, Reggio, Salerno, Gaeta, Naples, Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, Genoa, and Nice.

Venice, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, and Lucca are the most considerable of these ports.

The two first trade with every part of Europe, especially with England, Holland, and France; Leghorn exports vast quantities of straw and chip hats, and other commodities; Genoa, abundance of silken goods; and Lucca, vast quantities of oil and wine.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—The chief ports are Bussora, Trebisonde, Sinope, Smyrna, and Satalia. Smyrna is more engaged in European trade than any other of these ports; and hence we annually procure abundance of cotton.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.—The chief ports are Warna, Constantinople, Gallipoli, Salonica, Lavissa, Negropont, Patras, and Corinth. Of these Constantinople, Salonica, and Gallipoli are the most considerable; the two first carry on a vast trade with Great Britain.

CHINA.—The chief ports are Canton, Nankin, Hangchow, Fuchew, Macao, and Kyan.—Canton is the foreign port of China, and it trades with all parts of the globe.

PERSIA.—The chief ports are Tarku, Derbend, Baku, Astrabad, Resht, Zaweh, Karaboga, Bender-beg, Congo, Tiez, and Godel. The Persians trade with the other Eastern nations in a direct manner, their ports being little frequented by European ships.

ARABIA.—The chief ports are Suez, Mocha, Aden, Makulla, Tiby and Cuena. These ports traffic mostly with Turkey, whence we procure the commodities which they furnish.

AFRICA.—The chief ports are Cairo, Alexandria, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Tangier, Sallee, Santa Cruz, Sierra Leone, Sestos, Garraway, Cape-coast Castle, Christianburg, Mosamba, Loango, Angoy, Sofala, Mozambique, Melinda, Magadaxa, Brava, and Juba.

Alexandria, Tunis, and Algiers are the most considerable of the African ports. They carry on a considerable commerce with the Turkey, and eastern nations. From the other ports of the European states, procure ivory, gold-dust, elephant's teeth, and various other species of merchandise.

EAST INDIES.—The chief ports are Cambay, Surat, Bombay, Rajapour, Goa, Batacalo, Mangalore, Telli, Cherry, Calicut, Tanore, Cochin, Tranquebar, Pondicherry, Madras, Pulicata, Masuliputnam, Visigapatam, Brampour, Catec, Calcutta, Batavia, Malacca, Columbo, Trincomalee, and Manilla.

Of these Surat, Bombay, Calicut, Madras, and Calcutta are the most important ports. In these the English have great establishments, and hence it is that we procure the greater part of the muslins, nankeens, calicoes, and other Indian commodities, which the East India Company annually import.

NORTH AMERICA.—The chief ports are Acapulco, Guatimala, and St. Miguel, on the North Pacific Ocean, Omoa, in the bay of Honduras; Campeachy, Vera Cruz, New Orleans, Pensacola, and St. Mark, on the gulf of Mexico; Savanna, Charleston, Wilmington, Annapolis, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Brunswick, Portsmouth, and Halifax, on the North Atlantic Ocean; Quebec, adjacent to the gulf of St. Lawrence, and some ports in Hudson's bay.

Acapulco, Guatimala, with other ports of Mexico, trade almost exclusively with Spain. Campeachy and Ornoa are noted for exporting abundance of logwood to many parts of Europe.

New York, New Orleans, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Boston, and all the other ports of the United States trade with every port of the world, Asia not excepted, and at the present day are justly ranked with the first commercial ports of Europe.

Quebec, and the other ports which acknowledge the dominion of Great Britain, trade almost exclusively with the mother country.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The chief ports are Porto Bello, Carthagena, St. Martha, Leon, Paria, St. Thomas, Cayenne, Yara, Para, St. Louis, Rio Grande, Olinda, St. Salvador, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Port Julian, on the Atlantic

tic Ocean; Baldivia, Saint Jago, Arica, Lima, Truxillo, Quito, and Panama, on the Pacific Ocean.

Till the year 1809, the ports of South America, most of which are in the possession of the Spaniards and Portuguese, traded almost exclusively with Spain and Portugal; but since that period, the intercourse between these ports and Great Britain is perfectly free, and the trade carried on in consequence is so great as to baffle all attempts at a calculation of its important extent.

WEST INDIES.—The chief ports of Jamaica, are Spanish Town, Port Royal, Savanna la Mar, and Kingston.

Of Barbadoes, Bridge Town.

Of Antigua, St. John.

Of Granada, of St. Kitts, Lewis,

Of Nevis, Basseterre.

Of St. Vincent, Charleston.

Of Dominica, Kingston, Charlotte-town.

Of Saint Domingo, Port au Prince, Port Paix, St. Domingo, St. Louis, and le Cape François.

Of Scarborough, Martinio.

Of Tobago, St. Pierre, and Fort Royal.

Of Porto Rico, St. Juan.

Of Cuba, Havanna, Santa Cruz, Cadiz, Trinidad, St. Isabella, St. Jago, and St. Salvador.

Of Trinidad, Porte d'Espagne.

The trade of every port of the West Indies is confined to the country to whose dominion the islands respectively are subject; to specify therefore the different countries with which the above ports are commonly connected, it will be barely necessary to state to what nation each island appertains.

The

The English possess Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Vincent, Dominica, Tobago, Martinico, and Trinidad.

The Spaniards possess Cuba.

St. Domingo being a free and independant island, trades to all parts of the world.*

A LIST

OF THE

CANALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

With Descriptions of their courses of the Principal ones.

The canals of England, are

- The Andover canal, Derby.
- 2½ miles lower. Dudley.
- Ashby de la Zouch, Droitwich, Chester.
- 50 miles. field.
- Barnsley. Eliesmere.
- Basingstoke, 37 miles. Grand Junction, which
- Birmingham, 22 miles. runs from Oxford to
- Duke of Bridgewater. Paddington near London.
- ter canal. Grand Trunk, which

* It is necessary to observe that where the exports of any of the ports enumerated in this list are not particularized, they are supposed to consist of the commodities generally exported by the nation in which such port is situated. Of these general exports, as well as of the imports of every nation on the face of the globe, a particular enumeration will be found under the head of General Definitions.

Chester,

connects the ports of Manchester and Old	
Liverpool, Bristol, and	ham.
Hull.	Oakham.
Chester, 17 miles.	Gloucester and Berk-
Coventry and Oxford.	ley.
Coombe Hill.	Peak Forest.
Cranford.	Rochdale.
Dearne and Dove.	Sankey.
Huddersfield.	Shrewsbury.
Kingston and Leomin-	Stratford.
ster.	Stamford.
Kennett and Avon.	Stover.
Lancaster, Liverpool, and	Somerset.
Leeds.	Union, or Leicester, and
Leicester.	Northampton.
Loughborough.	Ulverstone ; and
Manchester.	Worcester.

The canals of **WALLS** are the Aberdare, Brecon, Glamorgan, and Swansea.

The chief canal of **SCOTLAND**, is the Forth and Clyde canal.

The canals of **IRELAND** are the Grand canal, which runs from Dublin to Tullamore ; and the Royal canal, which connects the river Liffey, (on which Dublin is seated), with Irim, Kells, Maynooth, Mullingar, &c.

Account of all the real and imaginary Monies in the World, with their Values in British Sterling.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.		Half crown = 2s. 6d.
A pound = 20s.		Shilling = 12d.
<i>Gold.</i>		Sixpence = 6d.
Guinea = 1l. 1s.		<i>Copper.</i>
Half guinea = 10s. 6d.		Two-pence = 2d.
Piece = 7s.		Penny = 1d.
<i>Silver.</i>		Halfpenny = $\frac{1}{2}$
Dollar = 5s.		Farthing = $\frac{1}{4}$
Crown = 5s.		

IRELAND.

<i>Gold.</i>	and so of the rest.
Guinea = 1l. 2s. 9d.	There is a silver piece
<i>Silver.</i>	current in this country
Shilling = 1s. 1d.	equivalent to ten pence.

FRANCE.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.		Five frank piece = 4s.
Livre = 10d.		2d.
Franc = 10d.		Three livre do. = 2s. 6d.
Decime = 1d.		Thirty sol do. = 1s. 3d.
Centime = $\frac{1}{100}$		Twenty four sol ditto,
Florin = 1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.		= 1s.

Pistole,

Pistole = 8s 4d.

Piette = 5s. 8d.

Gold.

Louis = 1l.

Guinea = 1l. 1s.

Moidore = 1l. 7s.

Silver.

Ducat = 8s. 9d.

Six livre piece = 5s.

Ecu = 5s.

Fifteen sol ditto = $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Twelve sol do. = 6d.

Six sol do. = 3d.

Copper.

Double sol piece = 1d.

Six liard do. = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.Sol = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.Two liard = $\frac{1}{4}$ d.Liard = $\frac{1}{8}$ d.Denier = $\frac{8}{24}$ d.Dardane = $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

NETHERLANDS.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Pound Flemish = 9s.

Florin = 1s. 6d.

Scalin = $5\frac{2}{3}$ d.Scalin = $6\frac{3}{10}$ d.*Gold.*

Ducat = 9s. 3d.

*Silver.*Urcle = $\frac{9}{40}$ l.Penningen = $\frac{9}{160}$ d.*Copper.*Petard = $\frac{9}{10}$ l.Grote = $\frac{9}{20}$ d.

HOLLAND.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Flemish pound = 10s. 6d.

Penning = $\frac{21}{320}$ d.*Gold.*

Reyer = 1l. 4s. 6d.

Half Reyer = 12s. 3d.

Ducatoon = 7s. 6d.

Florin = 2s. $5\frac{1}{10}$ d.*Silver.*Rix dollar = 4s. $4\frac{1}{10}$ d.

Dry guilder = 5s. 3d.

Guilder = 1s. 9d.

Schilling = $6\frac{3}{10}$ d.Stiver = $1\frac{1}{20}$ d.*Copper.*Grot = $\frac{21}{40}$ d.

ITALY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Ounce = 7s. $8\frac{4}{13}$ d.*Gold.*

Pistole = 16s.—15s. 6d.

Stamped

Stamped crown = 6s.	—4s. 6d.
Ducat of exchange * = 4s. 4d.—3s. 4d.	Philip = 4s. 4½d.
Scudi = 4s. 3d.	Crosaide = 3s. 7d.
Lire = 1s. 3d.—1s.—8½d.	Ducat = 3s. 5½d.
8¾l.—6¾d.—8¾d.	Testoon = 1s. 6d.—1s. 4d.
Pezzo = 4s. 2d.	Quito = 5½l.
Florin of Exchange = 1s. 6⅙d.	Julio = 6d.
Florin = 9d.	Stamped julio = 7½d.
Gros = 2s. 6d.	Chevolet = 1½⅘d.
<i>Gold.</i>	Carlin = 1½⅞d.—4d.
Pistole = 16s.—15s. 6d.	Tarin = 8d.—3⅓d.
—15s 4d.—16s. 3d.—14s. 4d.	Paulo = 5½d.
Chequin = 9s. 2d.—9s.	<i>Copper.</i>
Genouine = 6s. 5⅔d.	Denari = 3⅔d.
Ducat = 5s. 2½d.—3s. 4d.	Quatrini = ⅘d.
Piastre = 4s. 2d.	Soldi = ¼⅘d.
<i>Silver.</i>	Picoli = ⅓d.
Ducatoon = 5s. 3d	Grain = ⅓d.
Crown = 5s.	Pouli = ⅓d.
Scudi = 4s. 3d.—4s. 2½d.	Bayoc = ¼d.—⅓d.

SWITZERLAND.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.	Rix dollar = 4s. 6d.—4s. 3d.
Livre = 2s. 6d.—2s.	Gulden = 2s. 6d.
Sol = 1½d.—1⅓d.	Gould = 2s. 6d.
<i>Silver.</i>	Fine batzen = 2½d.—2¼d.
Crown = 4s. 6d.	

* Where more than one sum is set down as the value of a single coin, it is to be understood that such money bears different values in different parts of the same realm.

Coarse batzen = 2d. —

Copper. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.Batzen = $2\frac{2}{5}$ d.

Gross = 2d.

Plaperct = $1\frac{3}{5}$ d.Creutzer = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Fening = $\frac{1}{8}$ d.Heller = $\frac{1}{16}$ d.Denier = $\frac{1}{16}$ d.Rapen = $\frac{1}{24}$ d.

GERMANY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT. Groschen = $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.Flemish pound = 11s. 3d. Grosch = $1\frac{1}{3}$ d.

Rix dollar = 3s. 6d.

Marc = 1s. 6d. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.Fening = $\frac{7}{48}$ d. — $\frac{7}{60}$ d.Heller = $\frac{7}{96}$ d.Sexling = $\frac{3}{64}$ d.Denier = $\frac{2}{270}$ d.Tryling = $\frac{2}{128}$ d.*Gold.*Ducat = 9s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. — 9s.

4d

Silver.

Hard dollar = 4s. 8d.

Rix dollar = 4s. 6d.

Slet dollar = 3s.

Double guelden = 4s. 8d.

Guelden = 2s. 4d.

Half guelden = 1s. 2d.

Albertus = 4s. 2d.

Gould = 2s. 4d.

Florin = 1s. 2d.

Copstach = $8\frac{2}{5}$ d.

Ort gould = 7d.

Guilder = $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.Batzen = $1\frac{1}{5}$ d.Keyser gros = $1\frac{2}{5}$ d.Schilling lub = $1\frac{1}{8}$ d.Plapect = $2\frac{1}{10}$ d.Stiver = $\frac{7}{10}$ d.*Copper.*Marien = $1\frac{1}{8}$ d.Abrass = $\frac{7}{10}$ d.Groschen = $\frac{7}{15}$ d.Polchen = $\frac{7}{30}$ d.Creutzer = $\frac{7}{15}$ d. — $\frac{2}{16}$ d.Fenning = $\frac{7}{18}$ d.Dreyer = $\frac{3}{30}$ d. — $\frac{7}{16}$ d. — $\frac{7}{30}$ d.Grosh = $\frac{7}{20}$ d.White grosh = $\frac{1}{16}$ d.Phennig = $\frac{3}{2}$ d.Dutes = $\frac{7}{80}$ d.Albus = $\frac{2}{40}$ d.

POLAND.

POLAND AND PRUSSIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.		Ort = $8\frac{2}{5}$ l.
Rix dollar = 3s. 6d.		Tinse = 7d.
Ducat = 9s. 4d.		Coustic = $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
<i>Gold.</i>		<i>Copper.</i>
Golden Frederick = 17s. 6d.		Grosh = $\frac{7}{15}$ d.
<i>Silver.</i>		Shelon = $\frac{7}{45}$ d.
Florin = 1s. 2d.		

RUSSIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.		<i>Silver.</i>
Copeck = $\frac{27}{50}$ l.		Rouble = 4s. 6d
Polusca = $\frac{27}{200}$ l.		Poltin = 2s. 3d.
<i>Gold.</i>		Polpotin = 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Xervonitz = 10s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.		Griviner = $5\frac{2}{5}$ d.
Imperial do. = 1l. 2s. 6d		<i>Copper.</i>
Double do. = 2l. 5s.		Altin = $1\frac{3}{5}$ d.
		Denusca = $\frac{27}{100}$ d.

LIVONIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.		Plate dollar = 5s.
Albertus = 4s. $2\frac{6}{15}$ d.		<i>Copper.</i>
Rix dollar = 3s. 6d.		Whiten = $\frac{14}{15}$ d.
<i>Silver.</i>		Vording = $\frac{7}{10}$ d.
Florin = 1s. 2d.		Grosh = $\frac{7}{15}$ d.
Marc = $2\frac{4}{5}$ l.		Blacken = $\frac{7}{10}$ d.

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.		Hat ducat = 9s.
Crown = 1s. 3d.		Rix dollar = 3s. $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Rix ort = $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.		<i>Copper.</i>
Schilling = $\frac{1}{32}$ d.		Rix marc = $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
<i>Silver.</i>		Slet marc = $\frac{3}{8}$ d.
Ducat = 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.		Duggen = $\frac{1}{16}$ d.

SWEDEN AND LAPLAND.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT. Caroline 1s. 2d.	
Runstic = $\frac{7}{36}$ l.	Silver marc $4\frac{2}{3}$ d.
<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Copper.</i>
Ducat = 9s. 4d.	Dollar $6\frac{2}{9}$ l.
<i>Silver.</i>	Marc = $1\frac{5}{9}$ l.
Rix dollar = 4s. 8d.	Stiver = $\frac{7}{18}$ d.
Silver dollar = 1s. $6\frac{2}{3}$ d.	

SPAIN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT. Ochavo = $\frac{23}{136}$ d.	
Pistole = 14s. 4d.	Maravedie = $\frac{43}{272}$ d.
Ducat = 6s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. — 6s. 9d. — 5s. $10\frac{1}{8}$ d. — 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d.	<i>Note.</i> In Spain they have new money and old: the old, current in Seville, Cadiz, Andalusia, &c. is worth 25 per cent. more than the new, current at Madrid, Bilboa, &c. This difference is owing to their king, Charles II. who, to prevent the exportation of money, raised its value 25 per cent. which, however, he was only able to effect in part, several provinces still retaining the ancient rate.
Piastre = 3s. 7d.	
Maravedie = $\frac{28}{272}$ d.	
Rial velon = $2\frac{1}{8}$ d.	
<i>Gold.</i>	
Piece of 4 pistoles = 3l. 7s. 3d.	
Double pistole = 1l. 13s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
Pistole = 16s. 9d.	
<i>Silver.</i>	
Dollar = 4s. 6d.	
Piastre = 3s. 7d.	
Piastrine = $10\frac{1}{4}$ d.	
Rial = $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. — $5\frac{1}{8}$ d.	
Soldo $3\frac{1}{8}$ d.	
<i>Copper.</i>	
Quartil = $\frac{23}{88}$ l.	

PORTUGAL.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT. Testoon = $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
Crusade = 10d.	Vintim = $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

Gold

Gold.

Joanese = 1l. 7s.
 Moidore = 1l. 1s.
 Milrea = 1l.

Silver.

New crusada = 2s. 6d.

Copper.

Vintim = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 Ree, reis, or rez = $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

TURKEY.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT. Solota = 1s.

Asper = $\frac{2}{3}$ d.

Piastre = 4s.

Gold.

Xeriff = 10s.

Silver.

Caragrouch = 5s.

Ostic = 6d.

Bestic = 3d.

Parac = $1\frac{2}{3}$ d.

Copper.

Mangou = $\frac{3}{8}$ d.

ARABIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT. Larin = $10\frac{1}{8}$ d.

Tomond = 3l. 7s. 6d.

Piastre = 4s. 6d.

Silver.

Sequin = 7s. 6d.

Dollar = 4s. 6d.

Abyss = 1s. $4\frac{1}{3}$ d.

Copper.

Comashee = $\frac{3}{16}$ d.

Caveer = $\frac{27}{40}$ d.

Carret = $\frac{1}{8}$ d.

EAST INDIES.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Silver.

Budgroom = $\frac{87}{800}$ d.

Ree = $\frac{27}{400}$ d.

Gold.

Rupee = 1l. 16s. — 1l. 15s. — 1l. 13s. 9d.

Paru = 18s.

Pagoda = 9s. — 7s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. — 8s. 9d.

English crown = 5s.

French ecu = 5s.

Rial = 5s.

Tangu = 4s. 6d.

Dollar = 4s. 6d.

Rupee = 2s. 6d. — 2s. 3d.

Fiano = 1s. $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Xeraphim = 1s. $4\frac{1}{3}$ d.

Futal = 2s. 6d.

Sooco = 1s. 3d.

Fanam = 3d. — 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ d.Pical = 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.Ana = 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. — 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ d.Quarter = 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.Viz = 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ d.Vintin = 1 $\frac{7}{20}$ d.Laree = 5 $\frac{2}{5}$ d.Sataleer = 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*Copper.*Pice = $\frac{5}{32}$ d. — $\frac{27}{80}$ d. — $\frac{3}{8}$ d. — $\frac{15}{32}$ d.Fanam = $\frac{6}{8}$.Viz = $\frac{15}{16}$ d. — $\frac{3}{16}$ d.Cash = $\frac{3}{80}$ d.Pecka = $\frac{27}{100}$ d. — $\frac{15}{64}$ d.Fettee = $\frac{3}{50}$ d.Cori = $\frac{3}{40000}$ d.

PERSIA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Tomard = £3 6s. 8d.

Gold.

Bravello = 16s.

Or = 6s. 8d.

Silver.

Abashee = 1s. 4d.

Larin = 10d.

Mamouda = 8d.

Shahee = 4d.

*Copper.*Bisti = 1 $\frac{3}{5}$ d.Cos = $\frac{2}{5}$.

CHINA.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Tale = 6s. 8d.

Caxa = $\frac{2}{52}$ d.*Silver.*

English crown = 5s.

French ecu = 5s.

Dollar = 4s. 6d.

Rix dollar = 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Ruppee = 2s. 6d.

Mace = 8d.

*Copper.*Candareen = $\frac{4}{5}$ d.

JAPAN.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

Cattee = £65 19s. 6d.

Real Money.—*Gold.*

Double = £12 11s. 4d.

Japanese = £6 5s. 8d.

Ounce = £3 2s. 10d.

Ingot = 9s. 8d.

Silver.

Tale = 6s. 8d.

Ounce = 4s. 10d.

Mace = 4d.

*Copper.*Piti = $\frac{1}{5}$ d.

MONEY

EGYPT.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.	Ecu = 5s.
Pargo dollar = 10s. 6d.	Dollar = 4s. 6d.
Piastre = 4s.	Italian ducat = 3s. 4d.
Real money.— <i>Gold</i> ,	Medin = $1\frac{2}{3}$ d.
Sultanim = 10s.	<i>Copper.</i>
<i>Silver.</i>	Asper = $\frac{5}{9}$ d.
Crown = 5s.	

BARBARY.

<i>Gold.</i>	Dollar = 4s. 6d.
Pistole = 16s. 10½d.	Double = 1s. 1½d.
Chequin = 8s. 4d.	Rial = 6¾d.
<i>Silver.</i>	Medin = $1\frac{2}{3}$ d.
Dollar = 4s. 2d.	<i>Copper.</i>
Chequin = 3s. 4d.	Asper = $\frac{5}{9}$ d.

MOROCCO.

<i>Gold.</i>	Quarto = 2s. 4d.
Pistole = 16s. 8d.	Octavo = 1s. 2d.
Xequin = 9s.	Ounce = 8d.
<i>Silver.</i>	Blankquil = 2d.
Dollar = 4s. 8d.	<i>Copper.</i>
Medio = 4s. 8d.	Fluce = $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>Gold.</i>	the value in which the dollar is held. Disme is equal to the 10th of a dollar, and the half disme to the 20th of a dollar.
Eagle = £ 2 4s.	
Half eagle = £ 1 2s.	
Quarter eagle = 11s.	
<i>Silver.</i>	<i>Copper.</i>
Dollar = 4s. 6d. — 6s. — 7s. — 8s.	Cent equal to the hundredth part of a dollar.
Half dollar, and quarter dollar are, in each state, proportioned to	

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT. Half penny = $\frac{57}{168}$ d.

Pound = 14s. 3d.

*Gold.*Shilling = $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Guinea = £1 1s.

Penny = $\frac{57}{80}$ d.

Pistole = 16s. 9d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. 153

A TABLE of the Agreement which the Weights of the principal Places in Europe have with each other.

Note. By means of this table, the agreement which the weights of one place have with those of another may be easily discovered. For example: suppose it is wanted to be known, how many pounds 100 English make at Amsterdam; look for England in the first column, and thence along the line to the column under Amsterdam, and it will there be found that 91lb. 8oz. *Dutch*, correspond with 100lb. *English*, and so with any other weight sought for, and *vice versa*. The calculations are in pounds of 16 ounces each.

	Of England, Scotland, and Ireland.	Of Amsterdam, Paris, &c.	Of Ham- burgh.
	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
100lb. weight of England, &c.	100 0	91 8	93 5
— Amsterdam, Paris, &c.	109 8	100 0	102 0
— Antwerp	103 12	94 12	96 10
— Rouen	113 14	104 0	106 0
— Lyons	94 3	86 0	87 12
— Rochelle	110 9	101 0	103 0
— Toulouse	92 6	84 12	86 7
— Marseilles	38 11 ⁹	81 0	82 10
— Geneva	123 0	112 6	114 10
— Hamburgh	107 5	98 0	100 0
— Frankfort	111 11	102 0	104 0
— Leipsic	104 5	95 4	92 2
— Genoa	73 0	63 ² / ₃	68 0
— Leghorn	75 8	69 0	70 6
— Milan	65 3	59 8	60 1
— Venice	65 11	60 0	61 ³ / ₄
— Naples	64 10	59 0	60 2
— Seville, Cadiz	103 7	94 8	96 6
— Portugal	95 4	87 8	89 4
— Liege	104 0	95 0	96 14
— Russia	88 12	81 4	82 13
— Sweden	93 7	85 8	87 2
— Denmark	111 12	102 4	104 4

are equal to

		of Leg- horn.	of Venice.
100 lb. weight of		lb. oz.	lb. oz.
— England, &c.		132 11	152 0
— Amsterdam, Paris, &c.		145 0	166 0
— Antwerp		137 6	157 $\frac{1}{3}$
— Rouen		150 13	172 $\frac{2}{3}$
— Lyons		124 11	142 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Rochelle		146 7	167 16
— Toulouse		122 14	140 0
— Marseilles		117 7	134 8
— Geneva		163 0	186 8
— Hamburgh		142 2	162 11
— Frankfort		147 14	169 5
— Leipsic		138 1	158 2
— Genoa	are equal to	96 11	110 11
— Leghorn		100 0	114 8
— Milan		86 4	98 12
— Venice		87 0	100 0
— Naples		85 8	98 0
— Seville, Cadiz, &c.		137 0	156 14
— Portugal		126 13	145 4
— Liege		137 12	157 11
— Russia		117 13	134 15
— Sweden		124 0	142 0
— Denmark		148 4	169 13

of Naples.	of Seville and Cadiz.	of Portu- gal.	of Russia.	of Swé- den.	of Den- mark.
lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
154 10	97 0	104 13	112 $\frac{2}{3}$	107 $\frac{1}{25}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
169 0	106 0	144 8	133 $\frac{1}{12}$	117 0	97 13
160 2	108 0	108 8	116 $\frac{2}{3}$	110 $\frac{11}{12}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
175 12	110 4	119 0	128 0	121 $\frac{15}{24}$	101 $\frac{5}{8}$
145 6	91 3	98 8	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 0	84 0
170 11	107 0	115 10	124 $\frac{1}{3}$	117 $\frac{41}{12}$	98 13
143 4	89 13	97 0	104 $\frac{3}{16}$	99 $\frac{5}{12}$	83 $\frac{1}{8}$
136 14	85 13	92 12	99 $\frac{2}{3}$	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	79 $\frac{3}{16}$
189 14	119 2	128 8	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{16}$	109 $\frac{7}{8}$
165 10	103 13	112 4	120 $\frac{1}{16}$	114 $\frac{17}{24}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$
172 6	108 2	116 13	125 $\frac{7}{8}$	119 $\frac{2}{3}$	100 $\frac{1}{16}$
161 0	101 0	109 0	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	111 $\frac{5}{12}$	93 $\frac{1}{8}$
112 11	70 11	76 5	83 $\frac{7}{8}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	66 $\frac{5}{8}$
116 9	73 0	79 0	84 $\frac{7}{8}$	80 $\frac{2}{3}$	67 $\frac{7}{16}$
100 8	63 0	68 2	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{2}{3}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
101 6	63 9	68 11	74 0	70 $\frac{4}{8}$	58 $\frac{11}{16}$
100 0	62 8	67 9	72 $\frac{12}{16}$	69 $\frac{5}{8}$	57 $\frac{7}{8}$
159 12	100 0	108 3	116 0	110 $\frac{1}{3}$	92 $\frac{5}{16}$
148 0	92 12	100 0	107 $\frac{13}{16}$	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	85 $\frac{7}{8}$
160 10	100 9	108 12	116 $\frac{15}{16}$	111 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{15}{16}$
137 4	86 3	93 1	100 0	95 0	79 $\frac{7}{16}$
144 7	90 9	97 15	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 0	83
172 12	109 1	117 1	125 $\frac{5}{8}$	119 $\frac{7}{12}$	100

A TABLE representing the Conformity which the long Measures of the principal trading Cities of Europe have with each other.

	Yards of England, Scotland, & Ireland.	Ells of France and England.	Ells of Holland.	Ells of Hamburg &c.	Ells of Dantzic.	Ells of Sweden.
100 yards of England, Scotland, &c.	100	78	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	150	154
100 ells of France and England	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	192 $\frac{4}{5}$	195 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 ells of Holland	75	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	120	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 ells of Hamburg, Frankfort, &c.	62	48 $\frac{7}{8}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	92 $\frac{3}{5}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 ells of Dantzic	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	89	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	102
100 ells of Sweden	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
100 ells of St. Gall for cloth	67	52	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 canes of Genoa	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 $\frac{1}{2}$	327	392 $\frac{4}{5}$	367 $\frac{4}{5}$	374 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 canes of Rome	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 $\frac{1}{2}$	303	368 $\frac{3}{5}$	340 $\frac{4}{5}$	347
100 vares of Cadiz and Andalusia	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{2}{3}$	138	139 $\frac{4}{5}$
100 vares of Portugal	123	96	164	196 $\frac{4}{5}$	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	187 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 coveredoes of Portugal	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	120	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 brasses of Holland						

make

A TABLE representing the Conformity which the long Measures of the principal trading Cities of Europe have with each other.

	Canales of Genoa.	Canales of Rome.	Vares of Cadiz and Andalusia.	Vares of Portugal.	Covadoes of Portugal.	Brasses of Venice.
100 yards of England, Scotland, &c.	$40\frac{2}{3}$	44	$109\frac{1}{2}$	$81\frac{1}{3}$	$133\frac{1}{3}$	186
100 ells of France and England	$52\frac{1}{3}$	$56\frac{4}{5}$	140	$104\frac{1}{3}$	171	$74\frac{4}{5}$
100 ells of Holland	$30\frac{1}{2}$	33	$81\frac{4}{5}$	61	100	102
100 ells of Hamburgh, Frankfort, &c.	$25\frac{4}{5}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	$68\frac{1}{5}$	$50\frac{4}{5}$	$83\frac{1}{3}$	85
100 ells of Dantzic	$27\frac{1}{5}$	$29\frac{4}{5}$	$72\frac{1}{2}$	$54\frac{1}{4}$	89	$90\frac{1}{4}$
100 ells of Sweden	$26\frac{1}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	$71\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{1}{2}$	$87\frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{1}{4}$
100 canes of Genoa	100	108	$268\frac{1}{5}$	$199\frac{1}{2}$	327	$333\frac{1}{2}$
100 canes of Rome	$92\frac{4}{5}$	100	$245\frac{3}{5}$	$188\frac{4}{5}$	303	309
100 vares of Cadiz and Andalusia	$37\frac{1}{4}$	$40\frac{3}{5}$	100	$74\frac{3}{5}$	$122\frac{1}{4}$	$125\frac{1}{4}$
100 vares of Portugal	50	$54\frac{1}{5}$	134	100	164	$167\frac{1}{4}$
100 covadoes of Portugal	$30\frac{1}{2}$	33	$81\frac{4}{5}$	61	100	102
100 brasses of Venice	$29\frac{3}{4}$	$32\frac{1}{3}$	$80\frac{1}{5}$	$59\frac{1}{4}$	98	100

are equal to

Table of the Agreement, which the Corn Measures, in the principal places of Europe, have with those of England and Amsterdam.

10 $\frac{1}{4}$ quarters English, or 32 Winchester bushels, or a Last at Amsterdam, make at

Aiguillon,	41 Sacks.	Hamburgh,	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a last.
Albi,	25 Setiers.	Heusben,	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a last.
Allicant,	12 Cahizes.	Hoorne,	174 Mudde ^s .
Alkmaar,	36 Sacks.	Ireland,	44 Sacks.
Amersfort,	16 Muddes.	Koningsberg,	38 Bushels.
Antwerp,	32 & hf. Veertels.	La Brille,	1 Last.
Aries,	49 Setiers.	La Reole,	40 Sacks.
Bayonne,	36 Sacks.	Lavaur,	30 Sacks.
Beaucaire,	23 Setiers.	Leyden,	21 Setiers.
Beaumont,	38 Sacks.	Libourne,	44 Sacks.
Bergen op Zoom,	36 Sisteers.	Liege,	35 Sacks.
Bois de luc,	20 & hf. Mouwers.	Lisbe,	96 Setiers.
Bonnell,	18 Muddes.	Lisbon,	38 Razieres.
Bordeaux,	38 Boisseaux.	Leghorn,	216 Alquieres.
Breda,	33 & hf. Veertels.	Louvain,	40 Sacks.
Bruges,	17 & hf. Hoedts.	Lubec,	27 Muddes.
Brussels,	25 Sacks.	Middlebourg,	95 Schapels.
Bueren,	21 Muddes.	Martfort,	41 & hf. Sacks.
Cadillac,	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Sacks.	Mieyden,	21 Muddes.
Cadiz,	52 Hanegas.	Naerden,	44 Sacks.
Cahor,	100 Cartes.	Nerack,	44 Sacks.
Campen,	24 & hf. Muddes.	Nieuport,	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ Sacks.
Carcahouc,	35 Setiers.	Oudewater,	17 & hf. Raziers.
Clairac,	34 & hf. Sacks.	Paris,	21 Muddes.
Cleves,	16 & hf. Mouwers.	Portugal,	19 Setiers.
Cordom,	41 Sacks.	Purmereus,	180 Alquieri.
Copenhagen,	42 Tons.	Rabasteus,	27 Muddes.
Cantzic,	1 Last.	Rhenen,	17 Setiers.
Celf,	29 Sacks.	Ruremond,	20 Muddes.
Ceventer,	36 Muddes.	Riga,	68 Schepels.
Coesbourg,	22 Mouwers.	Rotterdam,	46 Loopens.
Cort,	24 Sacks.	St. Gilles,	29 Sacks.
Cunkirk,	18 Razieres.	St. Omer,	40 Charges.
Cdam,	27 Muddes.	St. Valery,	22 Razieres.
Cding,	1 Last.	Saumer,	19 Setiers.
Cmden,	15 Tuns.	Steembergen,	19 Setiers.
Crfelsteyn,	21 Muddes.	Stockholm,	25 Veertels.
Crankfort,	27 Maldees.	Terveer,	23 Tuns.
Chent,	56 Halsters.	Thiel,	39 Sacks.
Cenoa,	25 Mines.	Tonningen,	21 Muddes.
Cimard,	20 Sacks.	Venloo,	24 Tuns.
Cavelines,	22 Razieres.	Vianen,	21 Mouwers.
Caarlem,	38 Sacks.	Utrecht,	20 Muddes.
		Zirick Zee,	25 Muddes.
			40 Sacks.

COMMERCIAL MARKS AND CHARACTERS.

<i>a</i> at, or to.	<i>P. S.</i> Postscript.
<i>C.</i> or <i>cwt.</i> Hundred weight, or 112 pounds.	<i>Qr.</i> Quarters.
<i>Cent.</i> Hundred pounds, cash or sterling.	<i>Qt.</i> Quantity.
<i>Cr.</i> Creditor.	<i>Q.</i> Quadrantes, farthings.
<i>B. P.</i> Bills of parcels.	<i>Ro.</i> Recto, folio.
<i>D.</i> Denarii, pence, or deniers.	<i>Rx.</i> Rix dollar.
<i>Do.</i> ditto, the same.	<i>S.</i> or <i>s.</i> Solidi, or shillings.
<i>Dr.</i> Debtor.	<i>Stg.</i> Sterling.
<i>Dt.</i> Ducat.	<i>viz.</i> Videlicet, to wit, that is to say,
<i>Fo.</i> Folio, or page.	<i>Vo.</i> Verso, folio.
<i>Hbds.</i> Hogsheads.	† Copied.
<i>£</i> or <i>l.</i> Libra, or pounds sterl- ing.	✓ Copied.
<i>lb.</i> Pound weight.	+ More.
<i>No.</i> Numero or number.	= Minus, or less.
<i>Pble.</i> Payable.	× Multiplied by.
<i>Per.</i> or <i>per.</i> by.	÷ Divided by.
	= Equal to.

A COMMERCIAL NOMENCLATURE,

OR THE

DENOMINATIONS OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF
TRADE,*In Twelve different Languages.*

Note. *Ger.* signifies *German*; *Du.* *Dutch*; *Da.* *Danish*;
Sw. *Swedish*; *Fr.* *French*; *It.* *Italian*; *Sp.* *Spanish*;
Port. *Portuguese*; *Russ.* *Russian*; *Pol.* *Polish*; *Lat.* *Latin*.

ALABASTER.

<i>Ger.</i> <i>Du.</i> and <i>Da.</i> and <i>Swed.</i>	<i>Russ.</i> Alabastr.
Alabaster.	<i>Pol.</i> Alabaster.
<i>Fr.</i> Albâtre.	<i>Lat.</i> Alabastrites.
<i>It.</i> <i>Sp.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Alabastro.	

ALMONDS.

<i>Ger.</i> Mandeln.	<i>Sp.</i> Almendras.
<i>Du.</i> Amandelen.	<i>Port.</i> Amendoas.
<i>Da.</i> Mandler.	<i>Russ.</i> Mindal.
<i>Sw.</i> Mandlar.	<i>Pol.</i> Migdal.
<i>Fr.</i> Amandes.	<i>Lat.</i> Amygdala.
<i>It.</i> Mandorle.	

ALOES.

<i>Ger. Da. It. Sp. Pol. and</i>	<i>Fr. and Port.</i> Aloes.
<i>Lat.</i> Aloe.	<i>Russ.</i> Sabir.
<i>Du. and Sw.</i> Aloë.	

ALUM.

<i>Ger.</i> Alaun.	<i>Port.</i> Pedra hume.
<i>Du.</i> Aiuin.	<i>Russ.</i> Kwasszä.
<i>Da. Sw. and Fr.</i> Alun.	<i>Pol.</i> Halun.
<i>It.</i> Allume.	<i>Lat.</i> Alumen.
<i>Sp.</i> Alumbre.	

AMBER.

<i>Ger.</i> Bernstein.	<i>Sp. and Port.</i> Ambar.
<i>Du. and Da.</i> Barnsteen.	<i>Russ.</i> Jantar.
<i>Sw.</i> Bernsten.	<i>Pol.</i> Bursztyn.
<i>Fr.</i> Ambre jaune.	<i>Lat.</i> Succinum.
<i>It.</i> Ambra gialla.	

AMBERGRIS.

<i>Da. Sw. Russ. Pol. and</i>	<i>Fr.</i> Ambre-gris.
<i>Lat.</i> Ambra.	<i>It.</i> Ambra grigia.
<i>Ger. and Du.</i> Amber.	<i>Sp. and Port.</i> Ambar-gris.

ARSENIC.

<i>Ger. Du. Da. Sw. and Pol.</i>	<i>It. Sp. and Port.</i> Arsenico.
Arsenick.	<i>Russ.</i> Müschjak.
<i>Fr.</i> Arsenic.	<i>Lat.</i> Arsenicum.

BAIZE.

<i>Ger.</i> Boy.	<i>Du. and Da.</i> Bay.	<i>Sw.</i> Boj.
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Sw. Boj.
Fr. Bayette.
It. Bajetta.

Sp. Bayeta.
Port. Baeta.
Russ. Baika.

BALLAST.

Ger. Du. and Sw. Ballast.
Da. Baglast.
Fr. Lest.
It. Savorra.

Sp. Lastre.
Port. Lastro
Russ. Balast.

BALSAM.

Ger. Du. Sw. Russ. and
Pol. Balsam.
Da. Balsem.

Fr. Baume.
It. Sp. and Port. Balsamo.
Lat. Balsamum.

BARLEY.

Ger. Gerste.
Du. Gerst.
Da. Big.
Sw. Biugg.
Fr. Orge.
It. Orzo.

Sp. Cebada.
Port. Cevada.
Russ. Fatschmen.
Pol. Feczmiem.
Lat. Hordeum.

BASKETS.

Ger. Körbe.
Du. Bennen.
Da. Kurve.
Sw. Korgar.
Fr. Corbeilles.

It. Cesti.
Sp. and Port. Canastas.
Russ. Korsinü.
Pol. Kosze.

BEAVER.

Ger. Biber.
Du. Beever.
Da. Bæver.
Sw. Bäsver.

Fr. Sp. Port. and Lat. Castor.
It. Bivaro.
Russ. and Pol. Bobr.

BEER.

Ger. and Du. Bier.
Da. and Sw. Öl.
Fr. Biere.
It. Bierra.

Sp. Cerveza.
Port. Cerveja.
Russ. and Pol. Piwo.
Lat. Cerevisia.

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BONE.

<i>Ger.</i> Bein.	<i>Sp.</i> Huescos.
<i>Du.</i> and <i>Da.</i> Been.	<i>Port.</i> Ossos.
<i>Sw.</i> Ben.	<i>Russ.</i> Kost.
<i>Fr.</i> Os.	<i>Pol.</i> Kosci.
<i>It.</i> Ossa.	

BOOKS.

<i>Ger.</i> Bücher.	<i>It.</i> and <i>Lat.</i> Libri.
<i>Du.</i> Boeken.	<i>Sp.</i> Libros.
<i>Da.</i> Böger.	<i>Port.</i> Livros.
<i>Sw.</i> Böcker.	<i>Russ.</i> Knigi.
<i>Fr.</i> Livres.	<i>Pol.</i> Ksiegi.

BORAX.

<i>Ger.</i> <i>Da.</i> <i>Sw.</i> <i>Fr.</i> and <i>Lat.</i> Borax.	<i>Sp.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Borrax.
<i>Du.</i> Boras.	<i>Russ.</i> Bura.
<i>It.</i> Boraso.	<i>Pol.</i> Boraks.

BOXES.

<i>Ger.</i> Dosen.	<i>Sp.</i> Cajas.
<i>Du.</i> Doosen.	<i>Port.</i> Caxas.
<i>Sw.</i> Dosor.	<i>Russ.</i> Korobki.
<i>Fr.</i> Boëtes.	<i>Pol.</i> Krubki.
<i>It.</i> Scatole.	<i>Dan.</i> Daaser.

BRANDY.

<i>Ger.</i> Brantewein.	<i>Sp.</i> Aguardiente.
<i>Du.</i> Brandewyn.	<i>Port.</i> Aguardente.
<i>Da.</i> Brændevin.	<i>Russ.</i> Wino.
<i>Sw.</i> Brännvin.	<i>Pol.</i> Wodka.
<i>Fr.</i> Eau de vie.	<i>Lat.</i> Vinum adustum.
<i>It.</i> Acquarzente.	

BRASS.

<i>Ger.</i> <i>Du.</i> <i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Mess- ing.	<i>It.</i> Ottone.
<i>Fr.</i> Cuiyre jaune.	<i>Sp.</i> Laton.
	<i>Port.</i> Latão.

Russ.

Russ. Selenoi mjed.
Pol. Mosiadz.

Lat. Orichalcum.

BRAZIL-WOOD.

Ger. Brazilienholz.
Du. Brasiliehout.
Da. Brasilientræe.
Sw. Brasilia.
Fr. Bois de Brezil.
It. Verzino.

Sp. Brazil.
Port. Pao Brasil.
Russ. Brasilscoe derewo.
Pol. Brezylia.
Lat. Lignum Brazilianum.

BRICKS.

Ger. Ziegelsteine.
Du. Teeglesteen.
Da. Tegle.
Sw. Tegel.
Fr. Briques.

It. Mattoni.
Sp. Ladrillos.
Port. Ladrillnos.
Russ. Kirpitsch.
Pol. Cegly.

BRIMSTONE.

Ger. Schwefel.
Du. Zolfer.
Da. Svovel.
Sw. Swafvel.
Fr. Soufre.
It. Solfo.

Sp. Azufre.
Port. Enxofre.
Russ. Sjera.
Pol. Siarka.
Lat. Sulphur.

BUTTER.

Ger. Butter.
Du. Boter.
Da. and *Sw.* Smör.
Fr. Beurre.
It. Burro.

Sp. Manteca.
Port. Manteiga.
Russ. Masslo Korowe.
Pol. Maslo.
Lat. Butyrum.

BUTTONS.

Ger. Knöpfe.
Du. Knoopen.
Da. Knapper.
Sw. Knappar.
Fr. Boutons.

It. Bottoni.
Sp. Botones.
Port. Botoes.
Russ. Pogowizü.
Pol. Gwziki.

COCOA

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COCOA or CACAO.

<i>Ger. Du. Sw. and Russ.</i>	<i>Fr. It. Sp. Port. and Lat.</i>
Kakao.	Cacao.
<i>Du. Kakau.</i>	<i>Pol. Kakway orzech.</i>

CALICO.

<i>Ger. and Da. Kattun.</i>	<i>Sp. Tela de Algodon.</i>
<i>Du. Katoen.</i>	<i>Port. Pano de Algodaoen.</i>
<i>Sw. Cattun.</i>	<i>Russ. Wüboika.</i>
<i>Fr. Coton.</i>	<i>Pol. Bawelnika.</i>
<i>It. Tela bambagina.</i>	

CALLIMANCO.

<i>Ger. Kalmank.</i>	<i>Sp. Calamaco.</i>
<i>Du. and Sw. Kalmink.</i>	<i>Port. Durante.</i>
<i>Da. Kalemank.</i>	<i>Russ. Kolomenka.</i>
<i>Fr. Calmande.</i>	<i>Pol. Kalamayka.</i>
<i>It. Durante.</i>	

CAMBRIC.

<i>Ger. Batist.</i>	<i>It. Cambraja.</i>
<i>Du. Kameryksdoek.</i>	<i>Sp. Cambrai.</i>
<i>Da. Kammerdug.</i>	<i>Port. Cambraia.</i>
<i>Sw. Kammarduk.</i>	<i>Russ. Kamertug.</i>
<i>Fr. Cambray, Batiste.</i>	<i>Pol. Kamertuch.</i>

CAMLET.

<i>Ger. and Du. Kamelot.</i>	<i>It. Cambellotto.</i>
<i>Da. and Fr. Camelot.</i>	<i>Sp. Camelote.</i>
<i>Sw. Russ. and Pol. Kamlot.</i>	<i>Port. Camelão.</i>

CANDLES.

<i>Ger. Kerzen.</i>	<i>It. Candelle.</i>
<i>Du. Kaarzen.</i>	<i>Sp. and Port. Velas.</i>
<i>Da. Lys.</i>	<i>Russ. Swjetschi.</i>
<i>Sw. Ljus.</i>	<i>Pol. Swiece.</i>
<i>Fr. Chandelles.</i>	<i>Lat. Candelæ.</i>

CARDS, WOOL.

<i>Ger. Karden.</i>	<i>It. Cardi.</i>
<i>Du. Kaarden.</i>	<i>Sp. and Port. Cardas.</i>
	<i>Da. Karder.</i>

Da. Karder.
Sw. Kardor.
Fr. Cardes.

Russ. Bardu.
Pol. Greply.

CARPETS.

Ger. Teppiche.
Du. Tapyten.
Da. and *Sw.* Tapeter.
Fr. Tapis.

It. Tappeti.
Sp. and *Port.* Alcatifas.
Russ. Kowrü.
Pol. Kobierzek.

CHALK.

Ger. Kreide.
Du. Krypt.
Da. Kride.
Sw. Krita.
Fr. Craie.

It. and *Lat.* Creta.
Sp. and *Port.* Greda.
Russ. Mjel.
Pol. Kreta.

CHEESE.

Ger. Käse.
Du. Kaas.
Da. and *Sw.* Ost.
Fr. Fromage.
It. Formaggio.

Sp. Queso.
Port. Queijo.
Russ. Sur.
Pol. Ser.
Lat. Caseus.

CHINA or PORCELAIN.

Ger. Porzellan.
Du. Porcelein.
Da. Porcelin.
Sw. Porcellan.
Fr. Porcelaine.

It. Porcellana.
Sp. *Port.* and *Pol.* Porcel-
 lana.
Russ. Farfor.

CHOCOLATE.

Ger. Schokolade.
Du. Chocolade.
Da. Skokolade.
Sw. Schokolad.
Fr. Chocolat.

It. Cioccolata.
Sp. and *Port.* Chocolate.
Russ. Schokolad.
Pol. Szokolata.
Lat. Succulata.

CIDER.

CIDER.

<i>Ger.</i> Zider.	<i>Sp.</i> Sidra.
<i>Du.</i> Da. and <i>Sw.</i> Cider.	<i>Port.</i> Cidra.
<i>Fr.</i> Cidre.	<i>Russ.</i> Sidor.
<i>It.</i> Cidro.	

CINNAMON.

<i>Ger.</i> Zimmet.	<i>It.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Canella.
<i>Du.</i> Kaneel.	<i>Sp.</i> Canela.
<i>Da.</i> Caneel.	<i>Russ.</i> Koriza.
<i>Sw.</i> Canel.	<i>Pol.</i> Cynamom.
<i>Fr.</i> Cannelle.	<i>Lat.</i> Canella.

CLOCKS.

<i>Ger.</i> Uhren.	<i>It.</i> Orologgi.
<i>Du.</i> Uuren.	<i>Sp.</i> Relojos.
<i>Da.</i> Uhrverk.	<i>Port.</i> Relogios.
<i>Sw.</i> Ur.	<i>Russ.</i> Tschasü.
<i>Fr.</i> Horloges.	<i>Pol.</i> Zegar.

CLOTH.

<i>Ger.</i> and <i>Du.</i> Laken.	<i>It.</i> Panno.
<i>Da.</i> Klæde.	<i>Sp.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Pano.
<i>Sw.</i> Kläde.	<i>Russ.</i> and <i>Pol.</i> Sukno.
<i>Fr.</i> Drap.	

CLOVES,

<i>Ger.</i> Näglein.	<i>Sp.</i> Clavillos.
<i>Du.</i> Geröffels.	<i>Port.</i> Cravos Girofes.
<i>Da.</i> Nelliker.	<i>Russ.</i> Gwosdika.
<i>Sw.</i> Kryddneglikor.	<i>Pol.</i> Gozdziiki Kramne.
<i>Fr.</i> Girofes.	<i>Lat.</i> Caryophylli.
<i>It.</i> Garoffoli.	

COCHINEAL.

<i>Ger.</i> Koschenilje.	<i>Sp.</i> Cochinilla.
<i>Du.</i> Concheuilje.	<i>Port.</i> Cochenilha.
<i>Da.</i> <i>Sw.</i> and <i>Fr.</i> Coche- nille.	<i>Russ.</i> Konssenel.
<i>It.</i> Cocciniglia	<i>Pol.</i> Konszenel.
	<i>Lat.</i> Cochinella.

COD FISH.

COD-FISH.

<i>Ger.</i> Bakalau.	<i>It.</i> Baccala.
<i>Du.</i> Kabeljaauw.	<i>Sp.</i> Bacalao.
<i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Bakelau.	<i>Port.</i> Bacalhae.
<i>Fr.</i> Morue.	

COFFEE.

<i>Ger.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Koffe.	<i>Sp.</i> Café.
<i>Du.</i> Koffy.	<i>Russ.</i> Kofé.
<i>Da.</i> Kaffe.	<i>Pol.</i> Kawa.
<i>Fr.</i> <i>It.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Caffè.	<i>Lat.</i> Coffea.

COPPER.

<i>Ger.</i> Kupfer.	<i>Sp.</i> Cobre.
<i>Du.</i> Koper.	<i>Port.</i> Cobre.
<i>Da.</i> Kobber.	<i>Russ.</i> Mjed.
<i>Sw.</i> Koppar.	<i>Pol.</i> Miedz.
<i>Fr.</i> Cuivre.	<i>Lat.</i> Cuprum.
<i>It.</i> Rame.	

CORN.

<i>Ger.</i> and <i>Da.</i> Korn.	<i>Sp.</i> Granos.
<i>Du.</i> Koren.	<i>Port.</i> Graos.
<i>Sw.</i> Sad.	<i>Russ.</i> Chljeb.
<i>Fr.</i> Bleds.	<i>Pol.</i> Zboze.
<i>It.</i> Grani.	<i>Lat.</i> Frumentum.

COTTON.

<i>Gér.</i> Baumwolle.	<i>Sp.</i> Algodon.
<i>Du.</i> Katoen.	<i>Port.</i> Algodao.
<i>Da.</i> Bomuld.	<i>Russ.</i> Chlobtschataja buma-
<i>Sw.</i> Bomull.	ga.
<i>Fr.</i> Coton.	<i>Pol.</i> Bawelna.
<i>It.</i> Cotone.	<i>Lat.</i> Bombax.

CRAPE.

<i>Ger.</i> Flohr.	<i>Fr.</i> Crêpe.
<i>Du.</i> Floers.	<i>It.</i> Espumilla.
<i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Flor.	<i>Sp.</i> Crespon.

Port.

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Port. Sendal.
Russ. Flior.

Pol. Flora.

CURRENTS.

Ger. Korinthen.
Du. Krenten.
Da. Korender.
Sw. Corinter.
Fr. Raisins de Corinthe.
It. Uve passe di Corinto.

Sp. Pasas de Corinto.
Port. Passas de Corinto.
Russ. Korinka.
Pol. Rozyunki male.
Lat. Passulæ Corinthiacæ.

DELFT.

Ger. and *Fr.* Fayence.
Du. Delfs Porcelyn.
Da. Fajance.
Sw. Fajjance.

It. Maiolica.
Sp. China imitada.
Port. Faienca.
Pol. Farfurki.

DIAMOND.

Ger. *Du.* *Da.* *Sw.* and *Fr.* *Russ.* Almas.
Diamant.
It. *Sp.* and *Port.* Diamente. *Lat.* Adamas.

Pol. Dyamant.

EARTHEN-WARE.

Ger. Irdene Waaren.
Du. Aardegoed.
Da. Leerkar.
Sw. Lerkärl.
Fr. Poterie.
It. Terraglia.

Sp. Loza de Barro.
Port. Louça de Barro.
Russ. Gorschetschnüë pos-
sudü.
Pol. Gliniane nac zynia.

EBONY.

Ger. Ebenholbz.
Du. Ebenhout.
Da. Ebenholt.
Sw. Ebenholts.
Fr. Ebène.

It. *Sp.* and *Port.* Ebano.
Russ. Ebenowoe derewo.
Pol. Heban.
Lat. Ebenus.

ENGRAVINGS.

Ger. Kupferstiche.

It. Stampe.

Du. Prenten

Du. Prenten.
Da. Kobberstykker.
Sw. Kopparstycker.
Fr. Estampes.

Sp. and *Port.* Estampas.
Russ. Grawirowannüe Kar-
 tinü.

FIGS.

Ger. Feigen.
Du. Vygen.
Da. Figen.
Sw. Fikon.
Fr. Fignes.

Ital. and *Sp.* Higos.
Port. Figos.
Russ. Winnüa jagoda.
Pol. Fiki.
Lat. and *Ital.* Fici.

FISH.

Ger. Fische.
Du. Visschen.
Da. and *Sw.* Fisk.
Fr. Poissons.
It. Pesci.

Sp. Pescados.
Port. Peixes.
Russ. Ruba.
Pol. Rybi.
Lat. Pisces.

FLANNEL.

Ger. and *Sw.* Flanell.
Du. *Da.* and *Russ.* Flanel.
Fr. Flanelle.

It. Flanella.
Sp. and *Pol.* Flanela.
Port. Baetilha.

FLAX.

Ger. Flachs.
Du. Vlasch.
Da. and *Sw.* Hör.
Fr. Lin.

It. and *Sp.* Lino.
Port. Linho.
Russ. and *Pol.* Lem.
Lat. Linum.

FRUIT.

Ger. Obst.
Du. Ooft.
Da. Fragt.
Sw. Fruckt.
Fr. Fruit.

It. Frutta.
Sp. and *Port.* Fruta.
Russ. Owoschtsch.
Pol. Owoc.
Lat. Fructus.

FUR.

Ger. Pelzwerk.

Du. Bont.

Da.

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<i>Da. and Sw.</i> Pelsverk.	<i>Port.</i> Pelleteria.
<i>Fr.</i> Fourrure.	<i>Russ.</i> Mächkaja ruchläd.
<i>It.</i> Pellice.	<i>Pol.</i> Futro.
<i>Sp.</i> Peliteria.	

FUSTIAN.

<i>Ger.</i> Barchent.	<i>It.</i> Fustagno.
<i>Du.</i> Fustein.	<i>Sp.</i> Fustan.
<i>Da.</i> Parkken.	<i>Port.</i> Fustao.
<i>Sw.</i> Parkum.	<i>Russ.</i> Bumasea.
<i>Fr.</i> Futaine.	<i>Pol.</i> Barchan.

GAUZE.

<i>Ger. Du. Da. Sw. and Fr. Sp. and Russ.</i> Gasa.	
<i>Gaze.</i>	<i>Port.</i> Garça.
<i>It.</i> Velo.	<i>Pol.</i> Gaza.

GINGER.

<i>Ger.</i> Ingwer.	<i>Sp.</i> Jenjibre.
<i>Du.</i> Gember.	<i>Port.</i> Genguire.
<i>Da.</i> Ingfær.	<i>Russ.</i> Inbir.
<i>Sw.</i> Ingfära.	<i>Pol.</i> Imbier.
<i>Fr.</i> Gingembre.	<i>Lat.</i> Zingiber.
<i>It.</i> Zenzero.	

GLASS.

<i>Ger. Du. Da. and Sw.</i> Glas.	<i>Port.</i> Vidro.
<i>Fr.</i> Verre.	<i>Russ.</i> Steklo.
<i>It.</i> Vetro.	<i>Pol.</i> Sklo.
<i>Sp.</i> Vidrio.	<i>Lat.</i> Vitrum.

GLUE.

<i>Ger.</i> Leim.	<i>It. and Lat.</i> Colla.
<i>Du.</i> Lym.	<i>Sp. and Port.</i> Cola.
<i>Da. and Sw.</i> Lim.	<i>Russ.</i> Klei.
<i>Fr.</i> Colle.	<i>Pol.</i> Kley.

GOLD.

<i>Ger.</i> Gold.	<i>Du.</i> Goud.
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Da.

Da. and *Sw.* Guld.
Fr. Or.
It. and *Sp.* Oro.
Port. Ouro.

Russ. Soloto.
Pol. Złoto.
Lat. Aurum.

GRAPES.

Ger. Trauben.
Du. Druiven.
Da. Druer.
Sw. Druifvor.
Fr. Raisins.
It. Grappi.

Sp. Ubas.
Port. Uvas.
Russ. Winograd.
Pol. Grona.
Lat. Uvæ.

GUM.

Ger. *Da.* *Sw.* *Russ.* and *Lat.* *It.* Gomma

Gummi.

Sp. and *Port.* Goma

Du. and *Fr.* Gomme.

Pol. Guma.

GUNS.

Ger. Schiess-gewehre.
Du. Schiet-geweeen.
Da. Gevær.
Sw. Gevär.
Fr. Armes à feu.

It. Arme da fuoco.
Sp. Armas de fuego.
Port. Armas de fogo.
Russ. Rushe.
Pol. Brón.

GUNPOWDER.

Ger. Schiess-pulver.
Du. Buskruid.
Da. Krudt.
Sw. Krut.
Fr. Poudre.

It. Polvere.
Sp. and *Port.* Polvora.
Russ. Poroch.
Pol. Proch.
Lat. Pulvis pyrius.

HARDWARE.

Ger. Kurze waaren.
Du. Yzerkramery.
Da. Isenkramvarer.
Sw. Järnkram.
Fr. Quincaillerie.

It. Chincaglie.
Sp. Quinquilleria.
Port. Quincalharria.
Russ. Mjelotschnie toware.

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HATS.

<i>Ger.</i> Hüte.	<i>It.</i> Cappelli.
<i>Du.</i> Hoeden.	<i>Sp.</i> Sombreros.
<i>Da.</i> Hatte.	<i>Port.</i> Chapeos.
<i>Sw.</i> Hattar.	<i>Russ.</i> Schlopü.
<i>Fr.</i> Chapeaux.	<i>Pol.</i> Kapeluszy.

HEMP.

<i>Ger.</i> Hanf.	<i>Sp.</i> Canamo.
<i>Du.</i> Hennip.	<i>Port.</i> Canhamo.
<i>Da.</i> Hamp.	<i>Russ.</i> Konapli.
<i>Sw.</i> Hampa	<i>Pol.</i> Konop.
<i>Fr.</i> Chanvre.	<i>Lat.</i> Cannabis.
<i>It.</i> Canape.	

HERRINGS.

<i>Ger.</i> Heringe.	<i>It.</i> Aringhe.
<i>Du.</i> Haringen.	<i>Sp.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Averques.
<i>Da.</i> Sild.	<i>Russ.</i> Seldi.
<i>Sw.</i> Sill.	<i>Pol.</i> Shedzie.
<i>Fr.</i> Harengs.	

HIDES.

<i>Ger.</i> Häute.	<i>It.</i> Cuoia.
<i>Du.</i> Huiden	<i>Sp.</i> Pieleles.
<i>Da.</i> Huder.	<i>Port.</i> Pelles.
<i>Sw.</i> Hudar.	<i>Russ.</i> Koshi.
<i>Fr.</i> Peaux.	<i>Pol.</i> Skory.

HOPS.

<i>Ger.</i> Hopfen.	<i>Sp.</i> Oblon.
<i>Du.</i> Hoppe.	<i>Port.</i> Luparo.
<i>Da.</i> Humble.	<i>Russ.</i> Chmel.
<i>Sw.</i> Humla.	<i>Pol.</i> Chmiel.
<i>Fr.</i> Houblon.	<i>Lat.</i> Humulus.
<i>It.</i> Luppoli.	

HORN.

<i>Ger.</i> <i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Horn.	<i>Du.</i> Hoorn.
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Fr.

Fr. Corne.
It. and Port. Corno.
Sp. Cuerno.

Russ. and Pol. Rog.
Lat. Cornu.

INDIGO.

Ger. Du. Da. Sw. Russ. and Sp. and Port. Anil.
Fr. Indigo.
It. Indaco.
Pol. Indych.
Lat. Indicum.

IRON.

Ger. Eisen.
Du. Yzer.
Da. and Sw. Jern.
Fr. Fer.
It. and Port. Ferro.

Sp. Hierro.
Russ. Scheleso.
Pol. Zelazo.
Lat. Ferrum.

ISINGLASS.

Ger. Hausblase.
Du. Huisenblaas.
Da. Hausblas.
Sw. Husblas.
Fr. Colle de poisson.

It. Cola di pesce.
Sp. Col-pez.
Port. Cola de peixe.
Russ. and Pol. Karluk.
Lat. Ichthyocolla.

IVORY.

Ger. Elfenbein.
Du. Yvoor.
Da. Elfenbeen
Sw. Elfenben.
Fr. Ivoire.
It. Avorio

Sp. Marfil.
Port. Marfim.
Russ. Kost slonowja.
Pol. Sloniowa kosc.
Lat. Ebur.

LAWN.

Ger. Du. Da. Sw. and Fr.
 Linon.
It. Linone.

Sp. Cambray clarin.
Port. Cambraia transparente.

LEAD.

Ger. Blei.
Du. Lood.
Da. and Sw. Bly.

Fr. Plomb.
It. Piombo.
Sp. Plomo.

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Port. Chumbo.
Russ. Swinetz.

Lat. Plumbum.

LEATHER.

Ger. and Du. Leder.
Da. Læder.
Sw. Läder.
Fr. Cuir.
It. Cuoio.

Sp. Cuera.
Port. Couro.
Russ. Kosha.
Pol. Rzemien.
Lat. Corium.

LEMONS.

Ger. Limonen.
Du. Limoenen.
Da. Limoner.
Sw. Lemoner
Fr. Citrons.

It. Limoni.
Sp. Limones.
Port. Limoës.
Russ. and Pol. Limonä.
Lat. Citrea mala.

LICORICE.

Ger. Lakritzensaft.
Du. Drop.
Da. Lakrissaft.
Sw. Lakrits.
Fr. Suc de reglisse.

Sp. Regaliz en bollos.
Port. Succo de alcaçuz.
Russ. Solodkowoi
Pol. Lakrycyä.
Lat. Succus glycyrrhizæ.

LINEN.

Ger. Leinwand.
Du. Lynwaat.
Da. Læred.
Sw. Linne.
Fr. Toile.
It. Tela.

Sp. Lienzo.
Port. Panno de linho.
Russ. Polotno.
Pol. Plotno.
Lat. Lintecum.

MADDER.

Ger. and Sw. Krapp.
Du. Da. and Russ. Krap.
Fr. Garance.
It. Robbio.

Sp. Granza.
Port. Grança.
Pol. Marzana.
Lat. Rubia tinctorum.

MALT.

MALT.

<i>Ger.</i> Malz.	<i>Sp.</i> Cebada retronada ó ental-
<i>Du.</i> Mout.	lecida.
<i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Malt.	<i>Russ.</i> Solod.
<i>Fr.</i> Malt.	<i>Pol.</i> Slod.
<i>It.</i> Malto.	<i>Lat.</i> Maltum.

MARBLE.

<i>Ger.</i> <i>Da.</i> <i>Sw.</i> <i>Russ.</i> and	<i>It.</i> Marmo.
<i>Lat.</i> Marmor.	<i>Sp.</i> Marmol.
<i>Du.</i> Marmer.	<i>Port.</i> Marmore.
<i>Fr.</i> Marbre.	<i>Pol.</i> Marmur.

MERCHANDISE.

<i>Ger</i> and <i>Du.</i> Waaren.	<i>Sp.</i> Mercanzias.
<i>Da.</i> Varer.	<i>Port.</i> Mercancias.
<i>Sw.</i> Varor.	<i>Russ.</i> Towarü.
<i>Fr.</i> Marchandises.	<i>Pol.</i> Towar.
<i>It.</i> Mercanzie.	

MOHAIR.

<i>Ger.</i> Mohr.	<i>Sp.</i> Mue.
<i>Du.</i> and <i>Da.</i> Moor.	<i>Port.</i> Melania.
<i>Sw.</i> and <i>Fr.</i> Moire.	<i>Russ.</i> Obür.
<i>It.</i> Moerro.	<i>Pol.</i> Mora.

MUSLIN.

<i>Ger.</i> Musselin.	<i>Port.</i> Cassa.
<i>Du.</i> Neteldoek.	<i>It.</i> Mossolina.
<i>Da.</i> Netteldug.	<i>Sp.</i> Moselina.
<i>Sw.</i> Nättelduk.	<i>Russ.</i> Kissea.
<i>Fr.</i> Mousseline.	<i>Pol.</i> Muslin.

OATS.

<i>Ger.</i> Hafer.	<i>It.</i> <i>Sp.</i> and <i>Lat.</i> Avena.
<i>Du.</i> Haver.	<i>Port.</i> Avea.
<i>Da.</i> Havre.	<i>Russ.</i> Owes.
<i>Sw.</i> Hafre.	<i>Pol.</i> Owica.
<i>Fr.</i> Avoine.	

OIL.

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OIL.

<i>Ger.</i> Oel.	<i>Sp.</i> Azeite.
<i>Du.</i> Oli.	<i>Port.</i> Oleo.
<i>Da.</i> Olje.	<i>Russ.</i> Maslo.
<i>Sw.</i> Olja.	<i>Pol.</i> Olej.
<i>Fr.</i> Huile.	<i>Lat.</i> Oleum.
<i>It.</i> Olio.	

ORANGES.

<i>Ger.</i> Pomeranzen.	<i>Sp.</i> Naranjas.
<i>Du.</i> Oranjen.	<i>Port.</i> Laranjas.
<i>Da.</i> Pomeranster.	<i>Russ.</i> Pomeranczj.
<i>Sw.</i> Pomeranser.	<i>Pol.</i> Pomerancy.
<i>Fr.</i> Oranges.	<i>Lat.</i> Aurantia mala.
<i>It.</i> Melarance.	

PAPER.

<i>Ger. Du. Fr. and Pol.</i> Papier.	<i>Sp. and Port.</i> Papel.
<i>Da.</i> Papir.	<i>Russ.</i> Bumaga.
<i>Sw.</i> Papper.	<i>Lat.</i> Charta.
<i>It.</i> Carta.	

PEARLS.

<i>Ger.</i> Perlen.	<i>Sp.</i> Perlas.
<i>Du.</i> Paarlen.	<i>Port.</i> Perolas.
<i>Da.</i> Perler.	<i>Russ.</i> Perlü.
<i>Sw.</i> Pärlor.	<i>Pol.</i> Perly.
<i>Fr.</i> Perles.	<i>Lat.</i> Margaritæ.
<i>It.</i> Perle.	

PEPPER.

<i>Ger.</i> Pfeffer.	<i>Sp.</i> Pimienta.
<i>Du.</i> Peper.	<i>Port.</i> Pimenta.
<i>Da.</i> Peber.	<i>Russ.</i> Perez.
<i>Sw.</i> Peppar.	<i>Pol.</i> Pieprz.
<i>Fr.</i> Poivre.	<i>Lat.</i> Piper.
<i>It.</i> Pepe.	

PEWTER.

FEWTER.

<i>Ger.</i> Zuin.	<i>Sp.</i> Peltre.
<i>Du.</i> and <i>Da.</i> Tin.	<i>Port.</i> Estanho.
<i>Sw.</i> Tenn.	<i>Russ.</i> Olowo.
<i>Fr.</i> Etain.	<i>Pol.</i> Cyna.
<i>It.</i> Peltro.	

PRECIOUS STONES.

<i>Ger.</i> Edelsteine.	<i>Sp.</i> Piedras preciosas.
<i>Du.</i> Edele steenen.	<i>Port.</i> Pedras preciosas.
<i>Da.</i> Ædelstene.	<i>Russ.</i> Dorogia kamenja.
<i>Sw.</i> Adle stenar.	<i>Pol.</i> Drogie kamienic.
<i>Fr.</i> Pierres precieuses.	<i>Lat.</i> Gemmæ.
<i>It.</i> Pietre preziose.	

QUICKSILVER.

<i>Ger.</i> Quicksilber.	<i>It. Sp.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Mercurio.
<i>Du.</i> Kwiksilver.	<i>Russ.</i> Rtut.
<i>Da.</i> Qveksölv.	<i>Pol.</i> Rtec.
<i>Sw.</i> Quicksilver.	<i>Lat.</i> Argentum vivum.
<i>Fr.</i> Argent vif.	

RAISINS.

<i>Ger.</i> Rosinen.	<i>Sp.</i> Pasas.
<i>Du.</i> Rozynen.	<i>Port.</i> Passas.
<i>Da.</i> Rosiner.	<i>Russ.</i> Issum.
<i>Sw.</i> Russin.	<i>Pol.</i> Rozyńki.
<i>Fr.</i> Raisins secs.	<i>Lat.</i> Uvæ passæ.
<i>It.</i> Uve passe.	

RESIN, OR ROSIN.

<i>Ger.</i> Harz.	<i>Fr.</i> Resine.
<i>Du.</i> Hars.	<i>It. Sp. Port.</i> and <i>Lat.</i> Resina.
<i>Da.</i> Harpix.	<i>Russ.</i> Harpius.
<i>Sw.</i> Harpös.	<i>Pol.</i> Zywica.

RHUBARB.

<i>Ger.</i> and <i>Du.</i> Rhabarber.	<i>Fr.</i> Rhubarbe.
<i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Rabarber.	<i>It.</i> Rabarbaro.

Sp.

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Sp. and Port. Ruibarbo.
Russ. Rewen.

Pol. Reubarbarum.
Lat. Rhabarbarum.

RICE.

Ger. Reis.
Du. Ryst.
Da. Riis.
Sw. and Fr. Ris.
It. Riso.

Sp. and Port. Arroz.
Russ. Pscheno sarazinskoe.
Pol. Ryz.
Lat. Oryza.

RUM.

Ger. Du. Fr. and It. Rum. *Port.* Ron.
Da. Sw. Sp. and Russ. Rom.

RYE.

Ger. Rocken.
Du. Rog.
Da. Rug.
Sw. Råg.
Fr. Seigle.
It. Segale.

Sp. Centeno.
Port. Centeio.
Russ. Jar.
Pol. Rez.
Lat. Secale.

SAIL-CLOTH.

Ger. Segeltuch.
Du. Zeildeck.
Da. Sejldug.
Sw. Segelduk.

Fr. Toile à voile.
It. Sp. and Port. Lona.
Russ. Parussina.

SALT.

Ger. Salz.
Du. Zout.
Da. and Sw. Salt.
Fr. Sél.

Sp. Port. and Lat. Sal.
Russ. and Pol. Sol.
It. Sale.

SEED.

Ger. Saamen.
Du. Zaad.
Da. and Sw. Frö.
Fr. Semence.
It. Semenza.

Sp. Semilla.
Port. Semente.
Russ. Siemja.
Pol. Nasienie.
Lat. Semen.

SILK

SILK.

<i>Ger.</i> Seide.	<i>Sp.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Seda.
<i>Du.</i> Zyde.	<i>Russ.</i> Schelk.
<i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Silke.	<i>Pol.</i> Jedwab.
<i>Fr.</i> Soie.	<i>Lat.</i> Sericum.
<i>It.</i> Seta.	

SILVER.

<i>Ger.</i> Silber.	<i>Sp.</i> Plata.
<i>Du.</i> Zilver.	<i>Port.</i> Prata.
<i>Da.</i> Sölv.	<i>Russ.</i> Serebro.
<i>Sw.</i> Silver.	<i>Pol.</i> Srebro.
<i>Fr.</i> Argent.	<i>Lat.</i> Argentum.
<i>It.</i> Argento.	

SNUFF.

<i>Ger.</i> Schnupftaback.	<i>Sp.</i> Tabaco de polvo.
<i>Du.</i> Snufftabak.	<i>Port.</i> Tabaco em po.
<i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Snus.	<i>Russ.</i> Nosowoi tabak.
<i>Fr.</i> Tabac en poudre.	<i>Pol.</i> Proszek.
<i>It.</i> Tabacco da naso.	

SOAP.

<i>Ger.</i> Seife.	<i>Sp.</i> Jabon.
<i>Du.</i> Zeep.	<i>Port.</i> Sabao.
<i>Da.</i> Sæbe.	<i>Russ.</i> Mulo.
<i>Sw.</i> Tvål.	<i>Pol.</i> Mydło.
<i>Fr.</i> Savon.	<i>Lat.</i> Sapo.
<i>It.</i> Sapone.	

STEEL.

<i>Ger.</i> Stahl.	<i>Sp.</i> Acero.
<i>Du.</i> and <i>Da.</i> Staal.	<i>Port.</i> Aço.
<i>Sw.</i> Stål.	<i>Russ.</i> and <i>Pol.</i> Stal.
<i>Fr.</i> Acier.	<i>Lat.</i> Chalybs.
<i>It.</i> Acciajo.	

STOCKINGS.

<i>Ger.</i> Strümpfe.	<i>Du.</i> Koussen
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Da.

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Da. Strömper.
Sw. Strumpor.
Fr. Bas.
It. Calze.

Sp. Medias.
Port. Meas.
Russ. Tschulki.
Pol. Ponczochy.

SUGAR.

Ger. Zucker.
Du. Suiker.
Da. Sukker.
Sw. Socker.
Fr. Sucre.
It. Zuccherò.

Sp. Azucar.
Port. Assucar.
Russ. Sachar.
Pol. Cukier.
Lat. Saccharum.

TAFFETA.

Ger. Da. and Sw. Taft.
Du. Taf.
Fr. Taffetas.
It. Taffeta.

Sp. Tafetan.
Port. Tafeta.
Russ. Tafta.
Pol. Kitayka.

TALLOW.

Ger. Da. and Sw. Talg.
Du. Ongel.
Fr. Suif.
It. Sevo.

Sp. and Port. Sebo.
Russ. Salo toplenoe.
Pol. Zoy.
Lat. Sebum.

TAR.

Ger. Theer.
Du. Teer.
Da. Tiære.
Sw. Tjära.
Fr. Goudron.

It. Catrame.
Sp. Alquitran.
Port. Alcatrao.
Russ. Degot.
Pol. Smola gesta.

TEA.

Ger. Da. and Sw. Thee.
Da. The
Fr. and Sp. Thé.
It. and Pol. Te.

Port. Chá.
Lat. Thea.
Russ. Tschai.

THREAD.

Ger. Zwirn.

Du. Garen.

Da. Traad.
Sw. Tråd.
Fr. Fil.
It. Refe.

Sp. Hilo.
Port. Fio.
Russ. Nitki.
Pol. Nici.

TIMBER.

Ger. Bauholz.
Du. Timmerhout.
Da. Tømmer.
Sw. Timmer.
Fr. Bois de charpente.
It. Legname da fabbricare.

Sp. Madera de construccion.
Port. Madeira de construc-
 ção.
Russ. Stroewoi lless.
Pol. Cembrowina.

TOBACCO.

Ger. Taback.
Du. and *Russ.* Tabak.
Da. and *Sw.* Tobak.
Fr. Tabac.

It. Tabacco.
Sp. and *Port.* Tabaco.
Pol. Tabaka.
Lat. Tabacum.

TURPENTINE.

Ger. *Da.* and *Sw.* Terpentin.
Du. Terpentyn.
Fr. Terebenthine.
It. and *Sp.* Trementina.

Port. and *Lat.* Terebenthina.
Russ. Skipidar.
Pol. Terpentnra.

VELVET.

Ger. and *Sw.* Sammet.
Du. Fluweel.
Da. Flöjel.
Fr. Velours.
It. Velluto.

Sp. Terciopelo.
Port. Velludo.
Russ. Barchat.
Pol. Aksamit.

VERDIGRIS.

Ger. Grunspan.
Du. Spaansch groen.
Da. Spansk grönt.
Sw. Spansk grööna.
Fr. *Sp.* and *Port.* Verdegris.

It. Verderame.
Russ. Jar.
Pol. Gryszpan.
Lat. Ærugo.

VINEGAR.

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VINEGAR.

<i>Ger.</i> Essig.	<i>It.</i> Aceto.
<i>Du.</i> Azyn.	<i>Sp.</i> and <i>Port.</i> Vinager.
<i>Da.</i> Æddike.	<i>Russ.</i> Ukzus.
<i>Sw.</i> Attika.	<i>Pol.</i> Ocet.
<i>Fr.</i> Vinaigre.	<i>Lat.</i> Acetum.

WATCHES.

<i>Ger.</i> Taschenuhren.	<i>It.</i> Oriuoli da tasca.
<i>Du.</i> Zakhorologien.	<i>Sp.</i> Relojos de faltriquera.
<i>Da.</i> Lommeuhr.	<i>Port.</i> Relogios de algibeira.
<i>Sw.</i> Fikur.	<i>Russ.</i> Karmanie tschasü.
<i>Fr.</i> Montres.	<i>Pol.</i> Pektoralki.

WAX.

<i>Ger.</i> Wachs.	<i>Fr.</i> Cire.
<i>Du.</i> Wasch.	<i>It.</i> <i>Sp.</i> <i>Port.</i> and <i>Lat.</i> Cera.
<i>Da.</i> Vox.	<i>Russ.</i> and <i>Pol.</i> Wosk.
<i>Sw.</i> Vax.	

WINE.

<i>Ger.</i> Wein.	<i>Port.</i> Vinho.
<i>Du.</i> Wyn.	<i>Russ.</i> and <i>Pol.</i> Wino.
<i>Du.</i> <i>Sw.</i> and <i>Fr.</i> Vin.	<i>Lat.</i> Vinum.
<i>It.</i> and <i>Sp.</i> Vino.	

WOOL.

<i>Ger.</i> Wolle.	<i>It.</i> <i>Sp.</i> and <i>Lat.</i> Lana.
<i>Du.</i> Wol.	<i>Port.</i> Lã.
<i>Da.</i> Uld.	<i>Russ.</i> Wolna.
<i>Sw.</i> Ull.	<i>Pol.</i> Welna.
<i>Fr.</i> Laine.	

YARN.

<i>Ger.</i> <i>Da.</i> and <i>Sw.</i> Garn.	<i>Sp.</i> Hilo.
<i>Du.</i> Garen.	<i>Port.</i> Fio.
<i>Fr.</i> Fil.	<i>Russ.</i> Prasha.
<i>It.</i> Filato.	<i>Pol.</i> Pizcaza.

MAXIMS OF EXPERIENCE,

*Which ought to be committed to Memory, as
Rules of Conduct for young Tradesmen.*

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- A bad compromise is better than a successful law-suit.
 Always be found in your business if you would keep your
 customers.
 A covetous man makes a halfpenny of a farthing, but a li-
 beral man makes sixpence of it.
 A civil word is as soon said as a rude one.
 A penny spared is twice got.
 A fool and his money are soon parted.
 A quick landlord makes a careful tenant.
 A small leak will sink a great ship.
 A pound of care will not pay an ounce of debt.
 A wise man aims at nothing out of his reach.
 A man's hat in his hand never did him harm.
 A little kitchen maintains a large house.
 Even a good lawyer is a bad neighbour.
 A lawyer never goes to law himself.
 Abate two thirds of all the reports you hear.
 An empty purse fills the face with wrinkles.
 A heavy purse makes a light heart.

184 MAXIMS OF EXPERIENCE.

All things are difficult to the slothful.

All is not won that is put in the purse.

| An empty bag will not stand upright.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Beware of little expences.

Buy what you have no need of, and ere long you will
have occasion to sell your necessities.

Be ready with your hat, but slow with your purse.

Building is a trade that men pay dear for.

Be not too hasty to outbid another.

Better go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Credit lost is like broken glass.

Credit is punctuality, and punctuality is wealth.

Consider slowly and dispatch quickly.

Creditors are a superstitious race; great observers of set
days and times.

Drive thy business; let not that drive thee.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick nor in debt.

Deride not the unfortunate.

Do what you must do to day, and do not leave it till to-
morrow.

Early to bed and early to rise, make men healthy, wealthy,
and wise.

Every one for himself, and God for us all.

Every thing great is not always good, but all good things
are great.

Fools

- Fools build houses, and wise men live in them.
- Good fortune comes to him who takes care to win her.
- Get a good name and you may lie in bed till noon.
- He who would make a door of gold, must drive a nail every day.
- He who gets, does much; but he who keeps does more.
- He that by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.
- He is my friend, who grinds at my mill.
- He is the only rich man, who understands the use of wealth.
- He who lies long in bed, pays for the indulgence in his estate.
- He who doth not look forward, finds himself behind other men.
- He will soon be lost himself, who keeps lost men company.
- He who leaves the great road for a bye-path, thinks to gain ground, but he loses it.
- He who pays his debts, begins to make a stock.
- He who hath much annually, wants more and more.
- He that goes a borrowing, goes a sorrowing.
- He that borrows, must pay again with shame or loss.
- He that borrows a hundred pounds at interest, in fourteen years, must pay double.
- He who lends a hundred pounds at interest, in fourteen years will receive double.
- He that shews his purse, longs to be rid of it.
- He who thinks to cheat another, cheats himself.

186 MAXIMS OF EXPERIENCE.

He who would be ill served, should keep plenty of servants.

He who will take no pains, will never build a house three stories high.

He who doth not rise early, never does a good day's work.

He is rich who owes nothing.

He that would be master of his own, must not be bound for another without good security.

He who is idle, is tempted by a hundred devils.

He who pays well, is master of every body's purse.

He who is used to do kindnesses, finds them when he stands in need.

He that doth not mind small things, will never get a great deal.

He that would have a thing done quickly and well, must do it himself.

He that makes no reckoning of a penny, will never be worth six-pence.

He is rich, who desires nothing more.

He who eats but one dish never wants a physician or a usurer.

He who losès an hour in bed in the morning is employed all the rest of the day in running after it.

He that can dine on potatoes is the richest man in the parish.

He who does a thing himself, hath a mind to have it done ; but he who sends another, cares little about it.

He who would be rich in one year, is generally hanged in six months.

He who pays by the shilling, keeps his own house and other men's also.

He that sows thistles, cannot expect to reap wheat.

He who begins with a fortune should beware of want.

He is the richest who is contented with the least.

He that hath many irons in the fire, will find some of them get cold.

Industry is the right hand, and frugality is the left hand of fortune.

Industry and perseverance overcome all difficulties.

It is better to give one shilling than lend twenty.

Idleness is the mother of vice.

It is more noble to make yourself great, than to be born great.

Ill gotten goods seldom prosper.

Idle folks have the most labour.

Idleness in youth causes a painful and miserable old age.

If you would know the worth of a guinea, go and borrow one.

If you would always have money, keep it when you have it.

If you would be Lord Mayor of London, you must think of nothing else.

If you would have your business well done, do it yourself.

If you have spare money pay your debts, and take a discount. This will add to your capital and your credit.

It is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal.

If rich, be not elated; if poor, be not dejected.

In good fortune, be moderate; in bad, prudent.

Keep

188 MAXIMS OF EXPERIENCE.

Keep your shop, and your shop will keep you.

Lawyers houses are built with the ruins of those of fools.

Listen rather than speak,

Laws are like cobwebs, where small flies are caught, but which great ones break through.

Living well is the best revenge we can take on our enemies.

Live and let live.

Light gains make a heavy purse.

Love your business, and be not in haste to leave it when your presence does not appear to be any longer necessary.

Manners make the man.

Money is a good servant but a bad master.

Misfortune is the daughter of idleness.

Most fortunes are saved, not got.

Neither take for a servant him whom you must entreat ; nor a kinsman, nor an intimate friend, if you would have a good one.

Nothing is good but what is honourable.

Nothing venture, nothing have.

Never sign a writing till you have read it.

One hour's sleep before midnight, is worth two hours after.

One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

Obliging language costs little, and does much good.

One gains nothing by lying, but the disadvantage of not being credited when one speaks the truth.

One to-day is worth two to-morrow.

Owe money to be paid at Easter, and Lent will seem short.

Prosperity is the thing in which we ought to trust the least.

Prefer loss to unjust gain.

Promise little, but perform what you promise.

Quick returns, and small profits.

Riches are the baggage of virtue and industry.

Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.

Receive your money before you give a receipt, but take a receipt before you pay.

Real friends visit us in prosperity, when invited; but in adversity, they come of their own accord.

Self interest rules the world.

Shew not the bottom of your purse.

Step after step, and the ladder is ascended.

Stretch your arm no farther than your sleeve will reach.

Sweep your own door for seven years after you begin trade, and in twice seven years you may ride in your carriage.

Spend every day a penny less than your clear gain.

The world is his who scrambles for it.

Three removes are as bad as a fire.

Trusting to the care of others is the ruin of many.

That which is bought cheap is often the dearest.

The master makes the house respected, not the house the master.

The way to wealth depends on two things, Industry and Frugality.

Time is money, and he that wastes his time, wastes its worth.

190 MAXIMS OF EXPERIENCE.

To desire little levels poverty with riches.

Tell every body your business, and your enemies will do it for you.

Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you what you are.

That is never to be called little, which a man thinks enough.

That crown is well spent, which saves ten.

The covetous man is the bailiff, not the master of his own estate.

The true art of making gold, is to spend little.

Trade is the generator of money.

To be poor and seem poor leads to beggary.

The first loss is generally the least.

The creditor has a better memory than the debtor.

'Tis as good to play for nothing as work for nothing.

'Tis better to be envied than pitied.

The word of a merchant in his bond.

Venture a small fish to catch a great one.

Venture not all in one bottom.

We think lawyers wise men, but they know us to be fools.

Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge.

Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.

Wise distrust is the parent of security.

When the ship is sunk, every man knows how she might have been saved.

Wealth hides many a fault.

When a man flatters you look to your purse.

Without

Without pains, no gains.

When two friends have a common purse, one sings while the other weeps.

You may know the master by his man.

You must learn to creep before you can go.

You cannot catch old birds with chaff.

A MORAL THERMOMETER,

Shewing the Effects of TEMPERANCE and INTemperance.

WATER, MILK and WATER, and SMALL BEER, produce Health, Wealth, Serenity of Mind, Reputation, long Life and Happiness.

CYDER, WINE, PORTER, and STRONG BEER, taken only at Meals, and in moderate quantities, produce Cheerfulness, Strength, and Nourishment.

PUNCH, GROG, and BRANDY and WATER, produce Idleness, Sickness, and Debt.

DRAMS taken in the morning, produce Dropsy, Palsey, and Consumption, and lead to Rags, Hunger, the Hospital, the Poor-house, or a Jail.

DRAMS, during the day and night, produce Apoplexy, Madness, and Suicide, and lead to the Hulks, Botany Bay or the Gallows.

QUESTIONS,

QUESTIONS,

To be answered by the Pupil in Writing.

What are warehoused, or bonded goods ?

How are goods situated when they are *in transitu* ?

What is a tally ?

To what species of goods is the term "*staple article*," applied ?

What is the nature of *respondentia* ? Procuration ?

What are patterns ?

What are the words *maximum* and *minimum* used to signify ?

What is the business of a notary public ?

What are letters of marque ?

What is an invoice ? Gazette ? Deposit ?

What means the term, "sale by inch of candle ?"

What is a firm ? Burthen ? Agio ?

What is an exchange ?

What is the meaning of compromise ?

What are colonies ? Bills of lading ?

What is balance of trade ?

Which have been the most considerable trading nations of modern times ?

Is the trade of England very great at present ?
Whence

Whence are lemons and oranges imported?

What is foreign trade?

What is the general signification of the appellation "wool?"

Whence are the finest wools brought?

Are English wools esteemed?

For what purposes are Spanish wools used?

For what purposes are the coarse English wools, and the wools of Ireland and Scotland employed?

What description of wax, is that called bees'-wax?

What is white wax, and to what uses is it put?

Which are the principal species of wood grown in England?

What countries furnish the best kinds, and largest quantities of wood, fit for ship-building?

Whence is Brazil-wood brought; whence logwood; whence camwood; whence fustic; —and what are their uses?

There are other species of wood besides those you have already mentioned: which are they? whence do they come? and to what purposes are they generally applied?

What is turpentine?

Name the different kinds of turpentine.

What is tallow, and how is it employed?

What is suga?

What is loaf-sugar?

What countries furnish sugar, and what are the qualities of the sugar so furnished, with regard to the different countries furnishing them?

What is domestic trade?

What number of vessels do Great Britain and Ireland own?

What do you denominate foreign spirits?

What are British spirits?

Name the countries whence foreign spirits are brought?

Which are the species of spirits distilled in Great Britain?

What is soap? Who make the finest soaps?

Where is silver found?

To what uses is silver applied?

Which are the kinds of seeds known in commerce, and whence are they brought, or where raised?

From what species of fruit are raisins prepared? Whence are raisins imported by the English? Repeat the designations of different sorts of raisins, and specify the separate qualities.

Whence do we import paper?

What is the difference between metals and minerals?

What is leather? Whence do we import leather?

How

How do the French denominate isinglass?
Why do they bestow upon it that denomination?

For what purposes is isinglass used?

What are hops?

Mention the uses to which hops are applied; where they are grown, and whether exported.

Which are the most valuable hats?

Mention the different kinds of hats, their qualities, and the places where each sort is principally manufactured.

Where is gold chiefly found?

Is gold used in manufactures, and in what manufactures?

What sort of trade is there in engravings?

What are dye stuffs?

Mention the different kinds of dye-stuffs, and the colour which each is capable of being made to communicate.

What is copper?

In what parts of Great Britain is copper found?

To what purposes do mechanics apply copper?

Say how many sorts of coal are taken from the earth, and mention the name of each species, with its properties.

What is china-ware?

Where was the first manufactory of china established?

Are there any places in Europe, and which are they, that produce fine china, at the present day?

What is a carpet?

Where are carpets made?

What is the meaning of the appellation "cabinet-ware?"

Where are the most beautiful white bricks made?

What is the present state of the book-trade?

What is aquafortis used for? What, aqua regia?

What are aloes?

Mention the different kinds of aloes.

What is alabaster? Who makes use of it? Whence is the finest kind of alabaster imported?

What articles of commerce does North America furnish?

What number of foreign ships do Great Britain and Ireland annually employ?

What is brewing?

What is an actionary? What is an actuary?

What is *gilt*, and what *plated* ware?

What is restitution?

What is the nature of an agreement?

What is silk? Whence do we import silk?

What

What is raw silk ? What is organzine-silk ?

From what countries are artificial flowers brought ?

What is the business of a merchant ?

What is worsted ? For what purpose is it used ?

Mention the commodities that Africa furnishes.

What is the meaning of the word salvage ?

What do you mean by monopoly ? Alien ?

How is tea produced, and in what part of the world ?

Who import tea into England ?

How many kinds of tea are there ?

Name those kinds of tea ?

Of what is velvet composed ? Where are velvets made ?

Of what are blankets composed ? Where are they made in perfection ?

What species of goods do the countries on the Baltic furnish ?

What is a company ?

What is the nature of a commercial company ?

Enumerate the commercial companies of Great Britain.

Write out the names of all the articles in the Nomenclature in German.

Mention the duty of a land-waiter.

What is copperas ?

For what purposes is copperas used, and whither is it exported ?

Does the rest of the world employ a greater number of ships than Great Britain ?

Where is earthen-ware made in this country ?

What is calico ?

Where are calicoes made, and whence are they imported ?

What is the meaning of the term “ scot and lot ? ”

Mention the nature of a broker's business ?

What is marble ?

Whence are the finest species of marble brought ?

What is 100l. sterling in the money of account of all the nations of Europe ?

What are countervailing duties ?

How is starch obtained ?

Whence is indigo brought ?

What is ambergris, where is it found, and for what purposes is it used ?

Name the commodities which Russia furnishes.

What is yarn ?

What do you call a set off ?

In what way do you describe a witness ?

What is arsenic ? To what purposes is arsenic applied ?

What

What is distillation, and how is the process performed?

What is the process of making linen?
What that of bleaching it?

What is wine?

Name the countries which produce wine, and the different sorts that each furnishes.

Does England produce wines, and of what kind?

To what species of goods do you apply the term "hardware?"

What is cider?

Where is cider principally made?

What is perry?

How is verdigris prepared? Where? And to what uses is it applied?

What is taffety?

Where are the best wool-cards made?

Where is tobacco grown, and what are its uses?

What are tar and pitch? Where are tar and pitch made?

Do the English import tar and pitch, and from what places?

To what species of goods do merchants apply the term "fruit?"

State the commodities which England furnishes.

What do you mean by will and testament?

What

What is thread ? Where is thread manufactured ?

Of what substances is camblet made, and where is this stuff manufactured ?

What is beaver, and whence and how is it brought into England ?

What do you understand by the appellation "bullion ?"

What is the almond ?

How many sorts of almonds are there ? Name those sorts, and mention whence they are imported by the English ?

What do you understand by the word commerce ?

Where is the manufacture of cotton known to be of great antiquity ?

What is tin, where is it found, and to what uses is it applied ?

Can you explain the nature of a treaty of commerce ?

What is gunpowder ?

In what parts of England are the most esteemed sorts of gunpowder made ?

Name the countries that produce cotton.

What is a hundred yards English, in the measure of other European nations ?

What is enamel, and for what purposes is it used ?

What is vinegar, to what uses is it applied, and

and whence may the best sort of vinegar be procured?

How is it best made in England?

Enumerate the articles of traffick which Spain and Portugal furnish.

What is the signification of the term "re-grating?"

What is the nature of an embargo? Of a drawback? A docket? A composition? Commission? Partnership? Quarantine?

What is flannel? Where is it manufactured?

Write out the names of the various articles of merchandize in Dutch and Portuguese.

Describe the species of gum employed in trade.

What is borax, whence is it imported, and how is it used?

What is the description of the cotton-tree and in what part of it is the cotton found?

Enumerate the productions of France and Italy.

What is a corporation? A convoy? A permit? An acquittance?

To what do you apply the term pierage?

What is papier maché?

What is bleaching?

Where is bleaching mostly carried on?

Describe the old method. The new process.

cess. The mode of making the bleaching liquor. Is it injurious or not?

What is the business of a throwster? A publisher

What is the meaning of the word hypothecate?

What is a fund? A bill of parcels? A pirate? A transfer?

How is salt procured? Which do you account the species of salt best calculated for curing ship's provisions?

What is lead?

What is coffee, and in what places is it produced?

Are ashes of use in commerce, and what kinds of ashes are thus useful? What are pins? What needles?

What are wafers composed of, and which is accounted the best sort of wafers?

What are baskets? Are there not different kinds of baskets?

Mention the materials of which stockings are composed and state the parts of England or Scotland in which the manufacture is carried on.

Does Wales furnish stockings, and of what description?

How do traders designate stockings, and such like goods?

What

What is an average ? A failure ? A duty ?
An indemnity ?

What is forgery, and how is it punishable ?

Enumerate the commodities which the East
Indies furnish.

What is the business of a hosier ?

What is an administrator ? A trustee ? A
bankrupt ?

What does the term japanned ware apply
to ? Where is japanned-ware made ? What
is alum, and what sorts of alum are there ?

To what uses is alum applied ?

What is the business of a back-maker ?

What is a lorimer ?

What is an usance ? A double usance ? A
half usance ?

What are stamps ? How and wherefore are
they used ?

What is the nature of an indorsement ?
Has this word more than one signification ?

What do you mean when you say that a
bill is honoured ?

Explain the meaning of the term " for your
government."

What is garbling ? Remittance ? Surety ?
Abandonment ?

What is the business of a haberdasher ?

What is an impost ? An annuity ? Station-
ary ? An account current ? Freight ? Capital ?
Caravan ?

What

What is bottomry ?

Where are clocks and watches made ? Do we export clocks and watches, and whither do we export them ?

What is a Blackwell-hall factor ?

Enumerate the productions of South America.

In what descriptions of packages is wine imported ?

Write out the Russian names of articles of merchandize.

What do you understand by the term seaworthy ?

How do you describe a regrator ?

What is acceptance ? What, acceptance under protest ?

What is steel ? Mention the uses to which steel is put, and where manufactures in steel are extensively carried on.

What is ivory ? Whence is it brought, and to what uses applied ?

Will you mention where hemp and flax are grown, and the different purposes for which they are employed ? Is not the seed which produces one of these substances particularly useful, and on what account ?

What sort of soil does tobacco require, and of what description is the plant ?

What commodities does Ireland furnish ?

What is the nature of accommodation ?

What

What is the term "at sight" used to signify, and in what cases is it used? Is there any, and what difference between "at sight," and "after sight?"

What is a quay? What, a protest? Limitation?

What is an apprentice? A bond? A post obit bond? Barratry?

What is dying?

What is smuggling? Monopoly? Liquidation? Re-exchange?

What is a price-current?

Where, and how often are prices current published?

What are part-owners? Who is the consignee? Who the consigner?

What are candles made of? What are dips and moulds?

Explain the nature of the par of exchange.

What is money? What is *real*, and what *imaginary* money?

What is lace? How is lace denominated? Where are the finest laces made? What is blond-lace?

How is the term cloth applied?

What are cards? How many sorts of cards are there? Which are they?

What is butter? What country produces fine salted butter, and at what ports is it shipped?

T

Name

Name the merchantable commodities which the West Indies are capable of furnishing.

What is amber, where is it found, and of what use is it?

What do you call questmen?

What is primage? A receipt? Pilotage? Instant?

What is the occupation of a gauger?

What are precious stones? Name the principal kinds of precious stones, and state where they are to be met with.

What is muslin, and where is it manufactured?

What is oil? Name the sorts of oil known in commerce, and describe their uses.

What is a letter? In what manner ought mercantile letters to be written? What is a letter of advice? A letter of credit?

What is the business of an underwriter? An assurer?

Mention the chief ports of Scotland.

What is resin? Describe its uses, and state whence it is imported into England?

What are pencils? Camel hair-pencils?

What is sail-cloth? Is British sail-cloth the best that can be procured?

What is 100l. sterling, in the Asiatic monies of account?

What

What do you mean by a port ?

What are the Hanse Towns ?

What is a rope ? What is a cord ? What a cable ?

By what general name is the produce of the rope manufacture distinguished ?

What is a policy ? An agent ? An insolvent ? Lastage ?

Whither are coaches, chariots, and the like, mostly exported ? And where are the most elegant carriages of this description made ?

What is bran ? Name its uses. What are capers ? Of what use are capers ?

Of what is chocolate made ?

What is pewter, and to what uses is it put ?

What is white cordage ? What is tarred cordage ?

Is tarred cordage stronger, or is it more durable than white cordage ?

What are ribbons, and where are they principally made ?

What is sumach ? What are its uses ?

What is a balance ? What is cacao ?

How is the term "value received" used ?

What is the employment of a supercargo ? A consul ?

What is a subsid ? Portage ? A mart ? Cranage ?

Mention the nature of discounts.

What is gauze, and where is it made?

Enumerate the productions of Holland and the Low Countries?

What is sugar-candy?

What do you mean by the word Standard? Abatement?

What is arbitration? Is this word used in more than one sense?

What is ballast? Bailage?

What is fustian? Gross weight? Tonnage? Earnest? Fur?

What is glue?

How many sorts of glue are there?

From what substances is glue made?

What is allowance? Amount? Mortgage? A bank post-bill?

What do you understand by "paper credit?"

What is a bill of exchange? Name the parties to a bill of exchange.

Enumerate the commodities which Hungary, Turkey, and Arabia furnish.

What is baize? Whither are baizes exported?

What is a privateer? A bubble? Gross? Sale?

What is the business of a tide-waiter? A banker?

What is garble? Adulteration? A bank-note? Leakage?

What

What is frankincense?

What are days of grace? How many days of grace are allowed in England?

What do you understand by finances?

What is an emporium? Inventory? Letter of license? A note?

What is the nature of insurance? How do you designate him who takes upon himself the risk of insuring, and him who insures? What word is used to express the sum given for the insurance made?

What is an entrepot? Crooked-lane-ware? Coin? A cargo? Cash?

What is a book of rates? Barter? An article? A certificate? A cocket?

What is cinnabar?

Where is cinnabar found, and what are its uses?

What is book-keeping? Name the books used in keeping merchant's accounts, and specify their particular uses.

What is a bill of store? A bill of health? A bill of sufferance?

What is a charter-party? A clerk? A cashier?

What is the duty of an assignee? What is camphor?

What is opium? Where is it to be had?

What is malt, and for what purposes is it used?

What species of goods come under the denomination of damask ?

What is cheese, whither is cheese exported, and where are the best sorts of cheese made ?

Whence is Parmazan cheese brought ?

Enumerate the productions of Scotland.

What do you understand by tare and tret ?

What is a stock ?

What is a partner ?

What is the nature of the stocks, or public funds ? Mention the terms used to express the different kinds of stock, and describe the nature of each.

What is postage ? Noting ? Lien ? Debenture ?

How do you designate each side of an account ?

How do mercantile men apply the term "coasts ?"

What is a bill of entry ? A bill of sale ? Banco ? An action ?

What is size, and for what purpose is it used ?

What do you mean by the term spices ? Mention the different kinds of spices, and the places whence they are brought.

How do you define the word guns ?

What do you understand by plantations ? Ordnance-debentures ? Mulcts ?

What

What animals yield the most valuable kinds of fur?

What is balsam? What are its uses?

Who are supposed to have been the ablest traders of antiquity?

What is a wharf? Tontine? Net weight? A light house?

What is blubber?

What is cambrick, and where is it made? Whence does cambrick derive its name?

What is calamanco, and where is it manufactured?

To what species of beverage do you apply the term beer? Mention the places to which beer is exported.

Enumerate the commodities which Denmark and Norway furnish.

What is glass? Mention the different kinds of glass, and the uses whereto they are applied.

What is snuff? How is Irish snuff made?

Whence is sponge brought?

What do you mean by accounts? Attachment? Exchequer bills?

What are navy bills? Exports? Imports?

What is bacon?

How is commerce divided?

How is pasteboard made?

What is lighterage? Navigation? Tender? A pilot?

What

What is the business of tellers? Of a packer? A factor? An executor?

What is currency? Deviation? Contraband trade? Chevisance?

Of what are great guns composed?

Where are cannons cast?

What is a caravan? Forestalling? A draft?

What is the business of a cambist? A dry-salter? A fellmonger?

What do you mean by assets? Net proceeds? Tariff? Usury?

What are castor-hats? What plated-hats? Felts?

What is paper made of?

What is the difference between *ultimo* and *proximo*?

What is wharfage? Nonclaim? Letters patent? Power of attorney?

What is spermaceti, and for what purposes is it used?

Whence are pearls brought, and how are they employed?

What is crape?

What is chalk, and where is it found? Is there more than one sort of chalk?

In what kind of buttons is there the most considerable trade, and where are those buttons made?

What

What do you understand by vendor and vendee? A denizen?

Name the commodities which Germany furnishes.

What is tonnage? Has this word more than one signification?

What do you mean by trade winds?

Are not trade winds otherwise denominated in certain seas?

What is a venture?

What are hides?

What is the office of an umpire?

What are butts?

What are skins?

What is ullage? What is vanilla, and for what purpose is it used?

What is a licence? Interest?

What do you understand by instalments?

What is tanning?

What is the nature of a commission of bankruptcy?

What is a consignment?

How do you designate the person who consigns goods for sale, and how the person to whom the consignment is made?

What is defamation? Custom? Custom-house?

What is a charter? Caulking? Capital?

What are India-bills? Chattels?

What is a bank?

Where

Where are the most extensive fisheries carried on, and of what description are they?

What is a factory? Factorage? Excise? Dividend? Deed?

What are fairs, and why have they been established?

Which are the chief commercial fairs in Europe?

What is a dock? What is a dragoman?

What do you understand by character?

What is the profession of a captain?

What is the nature of a bounty? An address?

How is the term "errors excepted" used?

What is a manufacture?

What do you understand by stowage?

What does "transpose" signify? What is coral, and where is it found?

Does the aloe-tree furnish any, and what useful articles, besides medicine?

Are the fisheries of great importance to England?

Where is the whale fishery carried on? How many ships and men does it employ? Where is the cod fishery carried on? How many kinds of salt cod are there? Which are they?

Where is the herring fishery carried on? What do you mean by *white-herrings*? What by *red-herrings*?

Where

Where is iron found ?

What do you understand by *cast-iron* ?

What is *wrought iron* ?

Whence are grapes imported ?

Which do you account the best iron in the known world ?

What is linen ? Where is it manufactured in perfection, and whither is it exported ?

What is pottery ? Where are manufactures of pottery principally situated ?

When does the tea-tree yield leaves fit for use ?

At what period was tea brought into Europe for the first time, and by whom ? When was tea introduced into England, and by whom ?

What is a ship ? How are ships generally employed ?

Which are the chief parts of a ship ?

What is printing ? How many kinds of printing are there, and which are they ?

What are the chief branches of trade pursued in England ?

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

FRONTISPIECE.

THE Frontispiece represents the Piazzas and Square of the Royal Exchange, London, in which, every afternoon, between the hours of two and five, there assemble most of the Merchants, Brokers, Ship-owners, Underwriters, and Wholesale Traders, residing in this great Emporium of Commerce. The number who are thus assembled in this Building, in the Square and Piazzas, and in Lloyd's Coffee-house, a large room under the weather-cock, is generally from two to four thousand every day.

The Piazzas are divided into Porticos, called Walks, in each of which assemble all the Persons concerned in particular Branches of Trade, as the Irish Walk, the Dutch Walk, the American Walk, the Spanish Walk, &c. &c., and here are spoken, in consequence, every known Language, by Merchants and Captains of Vessels, from all parts of the World.

Most great Commercial Towns have their Exchange in like manner, and nearly on the same Construction.

THE END.

AN ARRANGED LIST

of new and improved

ELEMENTARY BOOKS,

INTENDED

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS,

TEACHERS, AND YOUNG PERSONS;

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**** Most of the following School Books are so well known among Teachers of Experience and Intelligence, that it will be superfluous to make any remarks on their claims to general attention and preference. The design of the several Authors and of the Publisher, has been to produce complete and perfect Works on the several subjects, which should at the same time be of a size suited to the business and convenience of Teachers, and of a price adapted to the economical views of Parents.*

Elements of Reading.

I.

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